SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Origin of the Last Outbreak.

994 HOUSES IN ASHES.

Loss $100,000,000.

EXPLOSIONS OF GAS IN SEWERS.

The Losses to Insurance Companies.

BANK VAULTS SAFE.

Incendiary Fiend Arrested.

THE CITY WITHOUT GAS.

Preparing to Rebuild

RELIEF COMMITTEES FORMED.

$100,000 Donated by Chicago.

THE LAST FIRE.

BOSTON, November 11.—The new fire was got fully under control about four o'clock this morning. Jordon & Marsh's store was saved, though at one time declared a hopeless case. Shreve, Crump & Lowe were burned out. The last fire was caused by an explosion of gas about midnight, and the report was heard all over the city. Several other explosions of gas, apparently in the sewers, occurred soon after the fire broke out, shattering the plate glass in Shreve, Crump & Lowe's store, and upheaving the surface of the earth, so as to crack the pavement deeply. Despite these terrible outbreaks the firemen maintained their position in Summer street, doing good service. Only twenty-five Boston firemen were on duty last night, the main force being relieved by gallant men who rallied from all quarters.

ARRIVAL OF FIREMEN FROM OTHER CITIES.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock about one hundred and seventy Norwich, Connecticut, firemen arrived, accompanied by the Mayor and Chief Engineer. Twenty-two New Haven firemen also came on last night, headed by their Chief Engineer. Fourteen Hartford, Salem, Bridgeport, Connecticut, New Bedford, and other places, came eager offers of assistance, and on every hand last night there were brave and generous men from all the towns and cities about us working with all their strength to stay the progress of the terrible enemy.

ESTIMATING THE LOSS.

The *Advertiser* estimates the total loss at eighty million dollars.

The *Post*, on the authority of the leading insurance officers, places the total loss at one hundred millions.

The *Journal* gives a full list of the additional losses, and estimates the total at considerably over $100,000,000.

THIEVES ARRIVING.

The Owl train from New York, due at four this morning, arrived at seven, with several car loads of roughs and thieves, who cleaned out all the restaurants and saloons, and committed other outrages.

LOSSES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Boston Insurance companies will be able to pay an average of about fifty per cent. on their risks. Capitalists are coming forward so liberally with offers of funds that there is some prospect of their going on without suspension. Their average losses are in the neighborhood of five hundred thousand dollars, two or three reaching nine hundred thousand dollars. The savings banks are all secure.

MILITARY GUARDS.

A battalion of cavalry has been added to the military guard of the burning district, which now numbers fifteen hundred men. All attempts at robbery and incendiarism will be summarily dealt with. The streets are almost impassible from the crowds in the vicinity of the fire.

THE BANKS.

Only three of the seven banks burned out failed to settle at the clearing house to-day, the Shawmut, Firemen's and North America being unable to get at their vaults. The Mt. Vernon, Hide and Leather, and Everett Banks saved most of their valuables.

NUMBER OF HOUSES BURNED.

The number of firms and business houses burned out is nine hundred and thirty, and the number of dwellings and lodging houses sixty-four.

LOSSES TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The insurance offices report their losses as follows: Firemen's Fund of California, $125,000; Commerce of Albany, $45,000; Queen of London, net, $400,000; Ætna of Hartford, $600,000. These offices will pay in full. The North British, Hartford, Phœnix and National report that all their policies will be paid in full, and they will continue business.

A general visit to the Boston insurance offices this morning reveals the fact that they have been hardly able to do anything to-day toward estimating and determining their future steps.

THE FIRE SUBDUED.

The fire is now confined to the ruins, and no fears are felt of a new outbreak. A large number of steamers continue to work, reliefs of firemen taking them.

NEWSPAPER BURNED OUT.

The *Saturday Evening Gazette* was among the papers burned out.

DAMAGE BY THE GAS EXPLOSION.

The firms burned out by the fire caused by the gas explosion this morning were James A. Smith & Co., R. H. Stein & Co., and W. E. Storms & Co., on Summer street; Shreve, Crump & Lowe, on the corner of Summer and Washington streets; Wheeler & Wilson, in the same building, and Stephenson's dry goods store on Washington street was slightly damaged. A building in Central Court, occupied by Crosby, Morse & Foss, whose front is on Washington street, was burned down. The Park House was damaged a little, and there was injury by water to the store of Parker, Jacobs & Co., on Washington street.

INCENDIARY ARRESTED.

James Tulley was arrested by a soldier early this morning while setting fire to a building on Milk street.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS REMOVED.

The funds of the sub-Treasury department were removed from the Exchange to-day, to the Custom House. A file of marines from the navy yard guarded the treasure.

THE POST OFFICE.

The postoffice is temporarily located in Faneuil Hall. Postmaster Burt does everything possible under the circumstances to expedite the distribution of mail matter.

THE COLISEUM BECOMING USEFUL.

Gilmore has placed the Coliseum at the disposal of parties wanting a place to store goods.

THE BANK VAULTS.

The inner safe of the Fireman's bank, over which there was considerable anxiety, has been opened and its contents found to be safe. The other safe fell from the second story and broke a hole in the side, and the depositors' trunks, with their valuables, are all destroyed. The bank will probably lose nothing. The vaults of other banks, with their contents, are safe. The books of the Hide & Leather bank are, however, destroyed.

MEETING OF INSURANCE OFFICERS.

It is impossible to give anything like an accurate or even approximate report of the insurance. Some of the largest firms have had no time to look over their policies. At an informal meeting of the leading insurance officers to-day, a statement was made that the losses would be nearly all paid in full.

RELIEF.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee to-day, Mayor Gaston received telegrams from Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, the Mayors of Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, Providence and other cities, tendering sympathy and aid. A committee of ladies has been formed especially to look after the needs of sewing girls thrown out of employment.

THE QUESTION OF REBUILDING.

Propositions are being urged for the making of new street lines on the burnt district, and also for the erection of a Merchant's Exchange Building. A committee has been appointed to ask the General Government to purchase the burned-over lot adjoining the new Postoffice, for the purpose of enlarging that building, and also to request the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of an act of Congress allowing the same draw-back on building material as was allowed to Portland and Chicago.

The committee of twenty citizens has voted to request Governor Washburne to call a special session of the Legislature to authorize the city of Boston to issue a sufficient amount of seven per cent. bonds to aid the sufferers in rebuilding the burnt district.

MISSING.

Joseph Burr, of Dorchester, and George Smith of Nepouset, came to this city on Saturday evening to see the fire, and have not been heard of or seen since Saturday evening, in the vicinity of Chauncey street. It is feared that they have been killed by falling walls. N. E. Abbott, of Charlestown, a fireman, is missed by his friends, and fears are entertained for his safety.

THE CITY IN DARKNESS.

The city is in darkness to-night, owing to the disconnecting of the main gas pipes from the burnt district.

QUIET RESTORED.

An efficient military and police guard is on duty. All fears of the re-kindling of the flames are at an end.

SOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following insurance companies who do business in Boston are perfectly solvent and able to meet all their liabilities in full: Bangor, of Bangor, Me.; Eastern of Bangor, Me.; Williamsburg, Ætna, Hope, and Market, of New York; Triumph, Cincinnati, and St. Paul, of St. Paul.

WITHOUT GASLIGHT.

ing and printing of newspapers

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1872. NUMBER 267.

And other necessary work is being done to-night by lamp and candle light.

THE ENGINES STILL AT WORK

Midnight.—The steam engines are busy to-night playing on the debris of the great fire, and all the streets leading thereto are stately guarded. Although the city is dark and gloomy, there being no gas, large crowds have gathered in the vicinity. It is raining at a late hour.

LOSSES TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Knots of people are assembled on the streets to-day, conversing upon the disaster to Boston, and general expressions of sympathy are heard everywhere. All the insurance companies have bulletined statements of their losses, of which the annexed is a copy:

Ætna, of Hartford, loss less than $1,000,000; assets $5,256,000; Relief, of New York, loss $56,000; capital unimpaired. Williamsburg City, loss $90,000; assets $559,000. Resolute, loss $10,000. Commercial, loss $104,000; asset: $340,000. Columbia, loss $75,000; assets $440,000. Mechanics, loss $5,000. Star, loss $150,000; assets $40,000. Phœnix, loss $450,000; assets $2,032,191. Lafayette, loss $5,000. Fireman's, loss $5,000. Adriatic, loss $7,500; assets $80,000. Niagara, loss $300,000; assets $1,040,000. Liverpool, London and Globe, loss $600,000. This company received a dispatch from London to pay the losses and draw on the Liverpool office. Queen's, of Liverpool and London, loss about $300,000. Hope, loss about $50,000. American Central, of St. Louis, loss $15,000. Farmer's Mutual, of York, Pa., loss $5,000. Pennsylvania Underwriters, loss $15,000. American, loss $300,000; assets $1,259,000. Globe, loss $15,000. Orient, loss $15,000. National, loss $150,000. Exchange, loss $15,000. Ætna, of New York, loss $30,000. Tradesman's, $40,000; assets $455,000. St. Nicholas, loss $15,00. National, loss $120,000; assets $675,000. Lorillard, unimpaired.

The *Spectator* furnishes the following information in regard to the fire insurance companies: Nearly every Boston company has gone. The Albany, American, Metropolitan, Safe Guard, Manufacturers and Builders of New York, and the American of Chicago, North Missouri and Northwestern National, lose nothing; the Continental of New York, not over half a million; Hanover, $375,000; Imperial, $65,000; North British, $1,000,000; American, Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania, $260,000 each; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $500,000; Guardian, of New York, $50,000; Amazon and Triumph, $60,000 each, Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $30,000; Washington, of New York, will lose its surplus; Montauk, $5,000; Merchants, of New York, $50,000; Stuyvesant, nothing; International, of New York, $800,000; Home, of New York, $800,000. Upon the risks in the Providence companies will lose heavily without exception.

NEW YORK, November 11.—It is stated that the only insurance companies here which have suspended are the International, Relief, Corn Exchange, and Humboldt.

The following additional companies announce losses: Ætna, $54,000; Home, of Ohio, $35,000; the German American has risks of $152,000; Gebhardt, loss 2,250; National, of Hartford, $475,000; Standard, $300,000; United States, $5,000; Market, $60,000; Mechanics and Traders, $25,000; Pacific, $15,000; People's, $5,000; Relief, $50,000; Royal, Liverpool and London, $1,250,000.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—It is estimated that two millions will cover the entire losses of Philadelphia insurance companies by the Boston fire.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The excitement in insurance circles here is intense. The suspension of the Humboldt and International Companies is announced. The Spectator furnishes the following reliable list of the losses: American, New York, $80,000; American Exchange, $10,000; Arctic, $100,000; Black River, $35,000; Brewers and Manufacturers, $50,000; Capital City, now Citizens, New York, $250,000, City of New York, $130,000; Clinton, $50,000; Columbia, $75,000; Commercial, $80,000; Eagle, none; Gebhardt, $22,500; German American, $150,000; Germania, $275,000; Glens Falls, $50,000; Greenwich, $20,000; Hamilton, none; Hanover, $275,000; International, $300,000; Jefferson, $30,000; King's County, $100,000; Knickerbocker, none; Lafayette, none; Lamar, none; Lorillard, $80,000; Market, $60,000; Manhattan, $35,000; Mechanics, $5,000; Mechanics and Traders, $25,000; Nassau, none; New York, $40,000; Equitable, $15,000; New York, none; Pacific, $15,000; Relief, $60,000; Rutgers, none; Standard, $375,000; Star, $150,000; United States $5,000; Williamsburg, $100,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $1,639,500; Washington, none; New York, $90,000; Farragut, $20,000; Commerce, $62,000; Fireman's, $122,000; Republic, $200,000; Importers and Traders, $22,000; St. Nicholas, $15,000; Westchester, $75,000; North River, nothing; Park, nothing; Manufacturers and Builders, nothing. Lamar, heavy; Exchange, $15,000; American Central, $15,000; Farmer's New York, $5,000; Lancaster, nothing; Pennsylvania Underwriters, $15,000; Niagara, not over $500,000; Springfield, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $240,000; Traders, Chicago, $30,000; Commerce, Albany, $50,000; Merchants, Newark, nothing; Alps, $34,000; New York & Yonkers, $10,000; Lancashire, $25,000; Mechanics & Traders, $25,000; National, N. Y., $140,000; Firemen's Trust, $5,000; Amazon, $50,000; Triumph, $50,000; St. Paul, fire and marine, $20,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $500,000; Girard, $50,000; Globe, $15,000; Montauk, $5,000; Etna, Hartford, $750,000; Hartford, $300,000; Connecticut, $20,000; Orient, $150,000; National, of Hartford, $125,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $450,000.

All the Providence companies say they will come out straight. The American and Mercantile of Boston will go on. The Boylston must stop. New Jersey companies lose only trifling amounts. The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, has assets amounting to over $2,000,000. If the entire amount at risk within the district is a total loss, one-half of its surplus will pay for it.

RELIEF MEETINGS, ETC., IN OTHER CITIES.

DETROIT, November 11.—The Boston fire creates a profound sensation here. Mayor Moffatt called a public meeting this morning, at which resolutions were offered by Governor Baldwin and adopted, expressing sympathy with the citizens of Boston; that the business and social connections of Detroit and Michigan with Boston are such as make us feel deeply their loss; that we not only offer the sufferers our sympathies, but are ready and willing to add material aid as soon as it is ascertained to be necessary, or that it will be accepted.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—The Boston fire is the absorbing theme on 'Change, and there is but little disposition to operate. The Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions with reference to the Boston sufferers, requesting the Common Council to adopt such measures as may, in their judgment, be necessary to give a opportunity to extend any relief that may be needed in this time of their calamity.

MEMPHIS, November 11.—There was considerable excitement here over the Boston fire, and its probable effect on the money and cotton markets.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—A large meeting of merchants and business men generally was held at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12:30, to take action relative to the appalling calamity which has befallen the city of Boston. Mayor Brown offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The city of Boston has been visited by a disastrous conflagration, devastating a large portion of the city, and causing the loss of many millions of dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of St. Louis deeply sympathize with the people of Boston in their calamity, and should it hereafter appear that material aid is necessary to alleviate the sufferings caused by the fire, this city will respond in a substantial manner.

CHICAGO, November 11.—The meeting of citizens at the hall of the Board of Trade at 1:30 P. M. to-day was presided over by Mayor Medill. Short speeches of sympathy were made. One hundred thousand dollars were donated for the relief of Boston sufferers.

All the papers have editorials on the subject of the fire this morning, all expressing unbounded sympathy for the suffering city, whose ready and bounteous kindness toward this community under similar affliction is so fresh in the minds of our citizens.

The *Inter-Ocean* calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to at once increase the volume of currency, saying if the currency is not at once made more elastic, the effect of our present financial stringency will extend to every corner of the land, and cause disaster to thousands of persons engaged in trade and industry.

The *Times* calls upon merchants owing notes in Boston to pay at once, without waiting for them to become due, and expresses a confident belief that the stern courage and indomitable pluck of Boston will insure the speedy restoration of all she has lost.

The *Tribune*, speaking in reference to the financial effect, thinks there is no reason intrinsically why the disaster should cause a monetary crisis.

MILWAUKEE, November 11.—At the noon session of the Chamber of Commerce of this city today, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That our sympathies are extended to the city of Boston for the great calamity that has overtaken it in the vast destruction of property, and the suffering consequent to the poor and the laborers, and that we, as citizens, will extend to the sufferers all needful aid in our powers.

A committee of five was then appointed to take immediate steps to ascertain what aid the citizens of Boston would most require of us, and report at the earliest possible day.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury this morning received telegrams from the President of the Merchants' Bank, Boston, saying there is no reason for a panic, if the banks stand firm. The loss is large, but it alls on persons who are generally able to stand it.

Another telegram to the Secretary, dated New York, this morning, says that the disposition to create a panic is abated, and the writer gratuitously suggests that there is no need for the Secretary to do anything financially.

Information is received that the Treasury has sustained no losses by the fire, the funds and books being uninjured.

Secretary Boutwell will take no action relative to the financial complications which may grow out of the Boston fire, unless it shall be deemed necessary and be recommended by Assistant Secretary Richardson and Comptroller of the Currency Knox, who will examine into the condition of the Boston national banks. The Secretary does not anticipate any financial panic.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1872.

For the lower lakes, southwesterly winds, warm, cloudy weather and raw, extending to the upper Ohio valley and over the New England and Middle States. In the south Atlantic and gulf States partly cloudy and clearing weather, with variable southwesterly and northwesterly winds. In the northwest and thence over the upper lakes and to Tennessee, cool, clear and clearing weather, with light northwesterly winds.

—The Maritius has been lost in the North Channel off the port of Patrick, Scotland, and twenty-three of the persons on board were drowned. This may be either the ship Maritius, which cleared from Glasgow in the latter part of October for Demerara, or the steamship Maritius, of Dublin.

NEW YORK.

Sermons on the Boston Fire.

THE FOLLY OF MANSARD ROOFS AND NARROW STREETS EXPOSED.

The City Press on the Financial Situation.

BUSINESS MEN IN COUNCIL—THE WATER QUESTION AGITATED.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1872.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Revs. Henry Ward Beecher and Henry W. Bellows made the fire in Boston the subject of their sermons last evening. Beecher said the fire teaches Boston that it is not needful or wise to have narrow streets to convey the flames from one side to the other, or to build houses four or five stories high, of fire proof granite, and surmount them with a Mansard inflammable box, out of reach of the firemen. He disdained the idea that the calamity was a visitation of Providence upon Boston because of its sins, and said if such was the case, what city would stand.

Dr. Bellows said the fire would show the danger of Mansard roofs and the folly of building huge blocks of stores with narrow streets and no large public squares.

The effect of the Boston fire on the money market is made the subject of editorials in the morning papers. The *Tribune* says: "If there be any action within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury whereby temporary relief can be afforded to the sufferers of the great fire in Boston, we trust that that action will be taken immediately. Let him frankly report to Congress his act and his reason for it, and an act of indemnity will be doubtless passed."

The *Times* says: "Boutwell may undoubtedly be relied upon to prevent the Government securities which will necessarily be thrown upon the market becoming the sport of speculators, and any other action which can be legitimately expected of him with a view to relieve the monetary and financial pressure will unquestionably be exerted."

The *Herald* says: "The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury assures the public that the Government will use its money to prevent a panic by affording instant relief to from the money market. The situation should be viewed coolly and calmly by everybody. The worst has been done. Now that the fire is over, panic and disaster will only aggravate the disease."

The *World* says: "Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, announces himself on duty to stave off, if possible, the financial panic to be apprehended from the Boston fire. This is the very nick of time for him and Secretary Boutwell to forswear their intent to again inflate the currency. Let Secretary Boutwell and Assistant Secretary Richardson make haste to give a public pledge that they will not add to this visitation by fire the calamity of inflation. One devastation is all the country can bear."

The *Sun* says: "From good sources we are informed that the Government will come to the relief of the public, and it is not unlikely that ten or fifteen millions will be re-issued, if such amount is necessary to avert another Chicago disaster."

BUSINESS MEN IN COUNCIL.

A crowded meeting of merchants, bankers and others was held in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Jackson S. Schultz, Henry Grinnell, Royal Phelps, S. B. Chittenden, Russel Sturgis, E. C. Benedict, A. A. Low, George Opdyke and F. S. Winston. Hon. William A. Dodge presided. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it becomes this mercantile community promptly to offer succor to the merchants of Boston and to all sufferers by the devastating fire of yesterday the expression of our deep and manly sympathy, and to proffer such generous co-operation as may be necessary to relieve the distances of the case and urgencies of the time demand.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider what measures, if any, it behooves this community to adopt, in order to alleviate the primary disabilities that are likely to result from the burden and embarrassment of property, books and papers of hundreds of merchants.

Resolutions were also adopted condemning the Mansard roofs, and recommending the establishment of a Board of Engineers, who, in case of fire, be invested with authority to enter and blow up buildings whenever, in the judgment of the head of the Fire Department, the flames have passed beyond the control of that Department.

Commodore Levy spoke in favor of introducing salt water into this city, which he said, could be accomplished at a cost of ten thousand dollars. We have been favored by nature, but have not enough at hand to be available in the event of a conflagration like that at Boston or Chicago.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Gentlemen interested in the leather trade in Boston do not think the almost total destruction of the leather business in that city will bring about any suspension, except perhaps in the cases of one or two small firms. The stock held by the leading business house was small.

THE GOVERNMENT TO AID THE MONEY MARKET.

It is known that the United States Treasury will aid the money market if necessary by calling largely of gold and buying bonds.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Only two failures are officially reported to the Stock Exchange—S. V. White, and Pillot, Perry & Co.

MANSARD ROOFS.

The Board of Aldermen, at a meeting to-day, forbade the erection of Mansard roofs unless of fire-proof material.

GOLD SHIPMENT.

The shipment of gold to Europe on Wednesday will amount to one million dollars.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, November 11.—The adjourned session of the National Assembly was opened at Versailles at 2:30 P. M. The attendance was unusually full, nearly all the members' seats being occupied. The Duke de Aumale, Prince de Joinville, M. Rouher and Gambetta, and other party leaders, were present. Shortly after opening, President Thiers entered the chamber, and was received with cheers.

The Assembly will probably choose the President to-morrow. It is rumored that the Right will propose Duke De Broglie or M. Marc Girardin for President in place of M. Grevy.

SPAIN.

REVOLTERS SENTENCED.

MADRID, November 11.—The revolters of Ferrol have been tried by court-martial and sentenced,—one to death, twenty-nine to ten years' imprisonment and one to six years' imprisonment; four were acquitted, and three hundred had previously been transported to a penal colony.

CARLIST RISING.

The Carlists have risen in Aragon, and are destroying the telegraph and railroads.

GERMANY.

REFORM IN THE UPPER HOUSE OF THE DIET.

BERLIN, November 11.—At a meeting of the cabinet to-day, Emperor William presiding, it was resolved that a radical reform should be initiated in the Constitution of the Upper House during the current session of the Diet.

PHILADELPHIA.

Funeral of the Hero of Gettysburg.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—The funeral of General Meade took place to-day. Early in the morning the remains were removed to St. Mark's church, where the religious services commenced at 10:30. At their conclusion the body was placed on a gun carriage and borne to the steamer in waiting to convey the remains of the distinguished soldier to Laurel Hill Cemetery. The procession occupied one hour in passing a given point. President Grant was in citizen's dress, but Generals Sherman, Sheridan and other officers were in full uniform.

THE RIVERS.

EVANSVILLE, November 11.—Cloudy, cold and damp. River fallen ten inches. Down—Evansville, 10 P. M.; Comet and barges, 11; Mollie Hagon, 5 A. M.; Shannon, 8; Wild Duck and barges, 12 M.; H. H. Hunt, 4; Arkansas Belle, 5 P. M.; John Means and barges and W. H. Brown, 10 A. M.; Clipper and barges, 4; Eddyville, 5; Mary Ament, 3. Business dull.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—River 16 feet; rising. Departed—Juniata, for Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE, November 11.—River stationary; 4 feet 2 inches in canal; 2 feet 2 inches in chute. Cloudy and damp. Light rain. Business good. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Charmer, Cincinnati; Potomac, Memphis. The new canal was opened to-day. The Ajax came through, and will go to Madison to-morrow, to go on the ways.

CAIRO, ILLS., November 11.—Arrived—H. C. Wilson, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis, 2; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans, 4; Indiana, Paducah, 5; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis, 6; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 6. Departed—Gascoonade, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; H. C. Wilson, New Orleans, 1½; Florence Lee, Evansville, 5. River stationary. Light rain; thermometer 52.

BY MAIL.

Monday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The Arlington arrived from Pittsburgh at 11 A. M. yesterday, and after unshipping 1,000 packages and 90 car 40 packages pooled freight on the General Lytle, for Louisville, steamed up to McCoy's wharfboat, where she will fill out for Memphis in the Cincinnati & Memphis Packet Company's White Star line, to leave Wednesday. Captain Dan Moore has command, and General Mosset is agent. The Juniata did not arrive from Pittsburgh till yesterday afternoon. She reshipped 450 kegs nails and 600 pkgs. glass on the U. S. Mail Line steamers. Capt. Brennan concluded, therefore, to lay over here till 3 o'clock this afternoon, when she will positively leave for Pittsburgh. She will have an excellent stage of water for the trip. . . . A company is being organized among the residents along shore between here and Madison to purchase the Henry Frobasco, the Cincinnati and Madison trade in opposition to the United States Mail Line, the present owners retaining one-fourth the stock. The sums subscribed and promised now foot up about $25,000. The Belle Vernon arrived from New Orleans, and goes to Pittsburgh. . . . The R. R. Hudson will arrive from Pittsburgh to-day, in excellent order, and return to morrow. . . . The Belle Vernon leaves for Lawrenceburg to-day, where she will receive 1,000 bales of hay for Pittsburgh, leaving here for the latter point on Wednesday night. . . . The new tug Laura, for Liddle, Haleman & Co., Pittsburgh, will be launched at Carr's to-day.

HARRISBURG.

The Constitutional Convention.

THE QUESTION OF MINOR OFFICES.

Rumored Republican Caucus.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, November 11, 1872.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention are all here but two or three, and they will arrive to-night. It is expected that every member will be present to-morrow. There is a disposition among several members to divide the minor offices with the Democrats, and it may carry. They insist that it shall not run into a political machine, but all shall be harmonious. On the other hand, our leaders here insist that all offices shall be filled by Republicans. It is rumored that a caucus of Republican members will be held this evening to decide on a line of action, and fix up the different offices.

AGATE.

NEW CASTLE.

Rejoicing Over the Victory—Activity in Manufacturing Circles—New Furnaces and Mills—Journalistic Change—Happy Relations.

NEW CASTLE, LAWRENCE CO., PA., November 11, 1872.

To the Editors of the Gazette.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

The great battle of the ides of November is over. The tremendous and overwhelming victory is without parallel, in this or any other country. As the smoke clears off we have been trying to find the remnants of the Doily Varden, non-descript, sorehead, renegade, Lib. party, but cannot find a portion of the wreck. It is currently reported, and generally believed that they (the Dem.-lib. G. reform party,) have gone into their holes for winter quarters, and taken the holes after them, so that their old companions in arms cannot find and expose them to the ridicule and scorn of the honest and loyal voters of this fruitful and prosperous land,—land of milk and honey. Glory enough for one campaign.

COAL CITY ENTERPRISE.

Business is business. "Business before pleasure," is an old motto. Now for pleasure. This place has been properly dubbed "Coal City," and if your corporation does not gobble up Allegheny city, and extend your borders down the Ohio to Sewickley, you will be robbed of your old time title, *Iron City*. That would make you feel worse than the news you have been receiving for the last four or five days. Anything to beat Grant is heard occasionally in a very plaintive and doleful sound, in the secluded and dark by-ways and alleys of the village. Iron, iron, iron is all the talk in this smoky city. New companies are being formed to swell the number of tons that are being daily turned out from this bee hive of humanity. Quite a number of new furnaces are in course of construction, and a new sheet mill will be in operation before the middle of the coming winter. The company is composed of the same *energetic* if not the wealthiest of the hard working men of this city, surrounded by mills filled with minerals of all kinds necessary to keep the furnaces in blast, and filling orders by the thousands. The Pittsburgh Nail Works are erecting a number of new boiling and heating furnaces that will increase their daily production to sixty (60) tons of merchant bar iron. The works will turn out one hundred thousand (100,000) kegs of assorted nails a year of the best quality and finish. They are furnished with coal of the very best quality by the Wm. C. & D. Coal Co. This mine belonging to the Company near Clinton Station. A new furnace is being erected by the Onondago Co. immediately below the mill. Dimensions, six feet (10) in the bosh, and sixty feet high. This will produce fifty (50) tons of metal per day. The stockholders of this company are from Syracuse, N. Y.; Simeon DeGraff, President, Geo. N. Kennedy, Secretary, and Hon. Hanford Barker, Treasurer. They are all live radical Republicans, and have capital and brains enough to run the machine successfully.

JOURNALISTIC.

The Lawrence *Journal* has the old ring since it has changed its ownership and politics. Gil has the ability and energy to make a live radical paper of it, and will do it.

There was a Pow-wow on the Diamond on Saturday night. A gay and festive time the lads had, drinking of bold champagne and smoking segars. The machine was run by two radicals from your county. The next we have may you be there to see and hear. More anon.

CHAP.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Meeting at the Mayor's Office Yesterday—Committee Appointed—Another Meeting to be Held To-day—Action of the Ladies' Relief Association.

In response to a call issued by the Mayor, a mass-meeting of citizens was held yesterday in the Common Council Chamber to take action for the relief of the sufferers by the great Boston conflagration.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Blackmore at twenty minutes after eleven o'clock, and the object of the meeting stated.

Mr. Lewis Hinkle was nominated as President, but declined on account of a business engagement. He nominated Mr. Jacob Reese, who was elected unanimously.

On motion, the reporters of the press were chosen Secretaries, and at the suggestion of the Chairman, Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., was chosen special Secretary. Hon. James Blackmore, Hon. A. P. Callow, Mr. Isaac Jones, Rev. Dr. Noble, Mr. Harvey Childs, Rev. G. Follansbee, Mr. S. Von Bonnhorst, Mr. B. F. Jones, Dr. C. G. Hussey, Mr. Wm. Thaw, Mr. P. C. Loomis, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, James Park, Jr., Mr. C. L. Clark, Gen. J. S. Negley, Mr. Jos. Shoenberger, Mr. Edward Gregg, Col. Wm. Phillips, Mr. C. Yeager, Mr. Jas. Laughlin, Mr. Thos. M. Carnegie, Mr. Mark Watson, Mr. J. B. Semple, Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, Rev. Dr. Brownlee, Mr. S. H. Gross and Mr. H. Miller were elected Vice Presidents.

Mr. J. A. Emery addressed the meeting, urging that prompt and liberal measures of relief be taken, and that committees be appointed to perform such work as the meeting might direct to be taken.

Mr. S. Von Bonhorst offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the Mayor of the city shall be Chairman, be appointed to confer with the Mayor and authorities of Boston, to express the sincere condolence of the citizens of Pittsburgh with that city under its present affliction, and that the authorities of said city be requested immediately to communicate what amount of suffering there may at present exist among the poorer classes, in consequence of the fire, and what means will be best calculated to alleviate the same.

Resolution was passed inviting the citizens of Allegheny to participate in the movement.

On the motion of Rev. Dr. Noble, Mr. R. C. Schmertz, of this city, who went to Boston yesterday was appointed special representative of this city there, to communicate with the committee.

Rev. Dr. Noble, and Messrs. R. C. Loomis and Isaac Jones were appointed a Committee to suggest the names of the Committee provided for in the resolution.

The Committee reported the following names: Hon. Wm. Wilkins, S. T. Von Bonhorst, Mr. R. C. Loomis, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, and Mr. J. H. Shoenberger, The Committee, as suggested, was unanimously appointed.

On motion, the Chairman of the Committee was requested to notify the members of the Committee of their appointment, and call them to meet at three o'clock at Mr. Von Bonhorst's office. At the meeting no business of importance was transacted except organization.

MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

Mayor Callow issued a circular yesterday morning, calling a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny, to take action in regard to the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire. The meeting assembled last evening in the Select Council chamber, and was called to order by the Mayor, upon whose motion James McBrier, Esq., was elected President. Richard Davis was appointed Secretary.

The Mayor stated that he had received the following telegram from the Mayor of Boston, in reply to the message sent by him

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BOSTON MASS., November 11, 1872.

To the Mayor of Allegheny City.

I am requested by the Citizens Relief Committee to state that all pecuniary donations will be received with thanks. We are unable to inform you at this time as to the amount of distress to individuals.

WM. GASTON, Mayor.

The Mayor stated that he had received over $1,000 in cash, and David McEwen, City Treasurer, was appointed to received all contributions. Another meeting will be held at half past seven o'clock, and it is hoped that the attendance will be large.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.

Three Hundred Barrels of Oil Burned at the Citizens' Oil Refinery—Loss Five Thousand Dollars.

An alarm of fire was sounded from box 85, Sharpsburg bridge, shortly after six o'clock last evening. It was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the Citizen's Oil Refinery, which is situated a short distance above the bridge. About three hundred barrels of oil were burned, and the loss will be to the neighborhood of $5,000, on which there is full insurance. It appears that the watchman, while walking along the platform of the works, which are situated just above the depot, looked into the door of the room in which the oil was stored, and the gas ignited from his lamp, the oil immediately taking fire. A car load of oil, which was about one hundred yards distant, caught fire from the flames were extinguished at eight minutes past ten o'clock. The refinery was owned by Lyon, Kirkpatrick & Co.

Engineering.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found the card of Mr. John J. Endres, Mining and Civil Engineer. Mr. Endres has had a thorough culture in the theory of his chosen profession, and with the added knowledge derived from years of experience, is enabled to put that theory into the most profitable practical effect. He is also largely engaged in the manufacture of machinery for mining and smelting purposes, making a specialty of patent coal and ore crushing and washing machines, upon patents that have come into very general use, and the merits of which are freely recognized by machinists and those engaged in mining. His office and works are located in South Pittsburgh, where he has every facility for filling all orders for his manufactures, or where he can be consulted in reference to engineering. His terms will be found reasonable, and the work in every case gives satisfaction.

EPIZOOTIC INFLUENZA.

The Horse Disease Scientifically Discussed.

Interesting Meeting of the Polytechnic Association—First Appearance of the Disease in the Country—Its Progress—How Sick Horses Should be Treated—Opinions of Leading Physicians and Scientific Gentlemen—Present Status of the Epidemic in this City.

As was announced the Polytechnic Association met last evening to discuss the question of the Epizootic. The association met at their rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, and the attendance was large and the discussion very lively and interesting. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Vice-President Dalzell, and Secretary Wm. Hartupee read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

On motion of Mr. Kirk the regular order of business was laid over and the special subject was taken up.

Mr. Kirk, who was the Chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose reported they had invited the public in general and the veterinary surgeons in particular. He saw that Dr. Jennings, of Allegheny, was present, and he invited him to address the Association.

Mr. Jennings said that he was not prepared to make any very extended remarks upon the subject at present. The disease which had lately crossed the Canadian border into the United States was no new disease. Different forms of the disease had appeared in this country before. It now assumed different phases in the different parts of the country. In Buffalo, for instance, the sick animals suffered with the throat very much swollen, while in Rochester the attack seemed confined to the larynx. The latter was much more likely to prove fatal. The animals who died with the latter disease died of suffocation; symptoms of the disease also varied in different animals; in one, the disease would commence with a slight cough, with no other the presence of the disease would be indicated by a watery discharge from the nostrils, and the worst cases from the eyes. The disease in Pittsburgh appeared in several forms.

Mr. Kirk proposed that in order to consider the subject systematically they should discuss it in the following order: the cause, symptoms, treatment and cure.

A gentleman present said he gave his animals warm drink, and that they were doing well, and he thought they would be all right by the end of the week.

Mr. Kirk thought that exposure or working the animals in the rain was very injurious. He had found that those animals which were the best taken care of were kept in the warmest stables and always kept blanketed had the disease worst.

Mr. Jennings said that he agreed with Mr. Kirk. He found that fancy stock which were kept constantly blanketed were more apt to take the disease than others. In 1857 the same disease appeared in Philadelphia. One half of the horses of the omnibus lines were attacked. About 60 per cent. of the animals died. Hackney and dark bye ways and alleys of the village. Iron, iron, iron is all the talk in this smoky city. New companies are being formed to swell the number of tons that are being daily turned out from this bee hive of humanity. Quite a number of new furnaces are in course of construction, and a new sheet mill will be in operation before the middle of the coming winter. The

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for 6 months	5 00
Do. for 3 months	2 50
Do. for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in Money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	7 50
Clubs of ten	1 25

copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 56f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113⅝.

THE vote in this State is so remarkable, as pointing out a magnificent majority for President Grant, on the basis of a comparatively small vote, that it is worthy of special mention. Before the election, seventy-five thousand majority was thought to be a very wild estimate. The figures show nearly double that number.

IN but one legislative district in Illinois, did the cumulative plan fail to secure a representative to the minority. That was in the legislative district of Boon and Winnebago counties where the Republicans ran three candidates and elected all; the vote being as follows: Stewart, 5,381½; Hildrup, 5,185½; Cross, 5,079½. The plumping for Seeley Perry, Liberal, made his vote only 4,499.

THE Chicago *Times* takes the ground that the Democratic party is defunct, and that "no future effort can resurrect the dead body." It further delares that the O'Conor organization has also collapsed, and that nothing can bring it to the surface again but an attempt to maintain the organization which assembled at Baltimore on the 9th of July. The *Times*, it is clear, will not be misunderstood.

ACCORDING to our Harrisburg correspondent, the Constitutional Convention will not adjourn either to Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. If the members think it desirable to remain at Harrisburg, we have no objections; but if an adjournment is to be had from that city at all, we put in a claim in behalf of this city. The most important interests of the State are concentrated here, and the natural tendency of the presence of the Convention in our midst is to cause them to receive their due share of attention. We have every necessary facility for the sessions of the Convention, and should have its presence, for a portion of the time, if it leaves Harrisburg at all.

THE *Post*, "it really could be from no other paper," asks us to answer the following very general questions: "Will the GAZETTE point out our misstatements, and show wherein the accepted authorities on political economy indulged in platitudes?" The misstatements of the *Post* have been so numerous of late, that we have not the space for all its vagaries, nor would any advantage follow their exposure. The *Post* has often said that the greenback is a promise, on the part of the government, to pay a dollar, on demand, and that it is a falsehood. This is a misstatement, as on the back of the note will be found the conditions, which are strictly complied with. To half state a fact, is often to misstate it. This is a sample of the *Post's* vagaries. We can hardly imagine why we should criticise authorities on political economy, unless the *Post* imagines that it is one. We do not think it authority on economy, finance, or anything else.

THE *World*, in its "foreshading," indicates a strong determination to cut loose from so much of the surviving Liberal party as still clings to protection in the arrangement of a tariff. Of course this includes Mr. Greeley and most of the Pennsylvania Liberals. The pith of the *World's* article is in the following:

"The wide gulf between Mr. Greeley and the great body of his late supporters precludes the continuance of the transient and unnatural connection, and renders it impossible to consolidate the Liberal Republican coalition into a permanent political party. The coalition 'puts us all in false positions,' and we must honestly get out of the false positions as soon as we may."

The *World* adds that "the abject hauling down of free trade colors at Cincinnati was as ungainly and sycophantic as we can recollect in the history of political assemblies." The writer censures William H. Grosvenor, Horace White, David A. Wells, Carl Schurz, Murat Halstead and Samuel Bowles for not standing by their principles and preventing the surrender of the convention to the protectionists.

EARL RUSSELL has a plan for the adjustment of the Irish question. He proposes that Ireland shall have one local Parliament in each of its four provinces, and argues that these bodies could not by any possibility interfere with the affairs of the Imperial Parliament, as their business would be altogether with their local concerns. Thus, while all home matters would be under home control, there would be no rival government created to counteract the central power at London, and the advantages of federal government would be secured without creating an Irish nationality. This scheme will hardly prove acceptable to the Home Rule party, although it is a decided advance on the present government of the island. The Home Rule advocates advance the idea of a separate Parliament for Ireland, with a Federal Parliament at London to conduct the affairs of the Empire, and they look upon the creation of four Parliaments in Ireland as calculated to divide rather than unite the people. They say it would wedge the North and South still further apart by giving them the opportunities to put their antagonistic feelings and ideas into the shape of local ordinances.

AN American who goes to Europe to "see the sights," and has to confess while there that he has never seen Niagara, deserves to be ridiculed; but we suppose that very few discuss their proposed pleasure excursion with such a probability in view. Charles Nordhoff, in the preface of his book entitled "California," offers some excellent suggestions in the premises, which ought to be read by every pleasure seeker. He says:

"There have been Americans who saw Rome before they saw Niagara; and for one who has visited the Yosemite a hundred will tell you about the Alps, and a thousand about Paris. Now I have no objection to Europe, but I would like to introduce Americans, when they contemplate a journey for health, pleasure or instruction, or all three, to think also of their own country, and particularly of California, which has so many delights in store for the tourist, and so many attractions for the farmer or settler looking for a mild and healthful climate and a productive country. * * California is our own, and it is the first tropical land which our race has thoroughly mastered and made itself at home in. There, and there only, on this planet, the traveler and resident may enjoy the delights of the tropics without their penalties—a mild climate, not enervating, but healthful and health-restoring; a wonderfully and variously productive soil without tropical malaria; the grandest scenery, with perfect security and comfort in traveling arrangements; strange customs, but neither lawlessness nor semi-barbarism."

THE MONEY MARKET.

The effect of the Boston fire on the money market was to depress stocks; but a panic is not feared. During the progress of the fire the banks were besieged by depositors, who withdrew their money for safe keeping. The amount withdrawn was not large, and the banks were able to meet the demand without difficulty. The subsequent gloom is the ability of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the retired greenbacks. We argued in favor of this, as a business policy. The coming of disaster proves the correctness of our views, and these are now urged, either on the direct issue, or under special considerations. The disaster to Boston is extremely sad, and no one will regret, even should the Secretary of the Treasury overstep the bounds of law in affording relief.

RAILROADS AND FRANCHISES.

We presented, very briefly yesterday, one side of the argument relative to railway corporations, urging the importance of so controlling them as that they shall minister to the public good, and not solely to their own aggrandizement. Fairness requires that we shall present the other side of the argument, in order that all phases of the subject may be fairly presented. The claim in behalf of railroads, is that they perform such important service in developing the country, in building up towns and cities, and are so constantly engaged in extending their lines that they are entitled to special consideration. Broadly stated, the argument is, that where private capital is employed to promote public convenience and good, it is entitled special advantage and protection. The action of the Congress in donating lands is given as proving the correctness of this view. Where railroads are built through new, and unsettled regions of country, and must be operated at a loss for a considerable length of time, this is a true view to take of the case. But the question now comes up, whether the experimental era is not past, and railroads established as thoroughly on business principles as any other form of monetary enterprise. In the settled States, roads are very rarely built unless there is a prospect of speedy returns of interest on the investment. Hence while it was proper, years ago, to protect and aid them, the same necessity does not now exist.

Yet there undoubtedly is an interchangeable interest between the public and railway corporations. On the one side, a well conducted railway aids in the development of the resources of a State or section. If its policy is liberal, and its administration wise, it can contribute more to the development of the country than any other single influence whatever. On it depends whether minerals can be profitably taken out of the hills; towns grow or are retarded, as the policy of the railroad company is generous or narrow. At the west, towns have sprung into existence with the swiftness of magic, at the coming of the locomotive. Who can estimate the value of our railway system on the growth of Pittsburgh? These things give them a claim on the generosity as well as fair dealing of the public. But there is another side to this question. The development of towns, and fostering of enterprise are a necessity to the railway corporations. They must make dividends or cease running, and the patronage accorded them represents the side of the public in the interchange of advantage. The one goes very far toward balancing the other.

If the interests thus represented are interchangeable, it follows that a liberal policy should be pursued toward railroads, they, on their side, acting in a liberal spirit toward the public. The question that comes in here is what may be understood to be liberality as regards the two? Toward the railroad, it may be accepted as not hampering them with oppressive legislation, nor imposing on them onerous taxes. These are reasonable requests and wise to grant them, provided all this does not indirectly militate against the people. On the other side, it requires that railroad corporations shall make every reasonable effort to meet the public wants. These are the regular, prompt transmission of freight and passengers, the rates being made as low as compatible with a fair margin of profit, and reserve for necessary improvements. So much the public has a right to demand. We have no sympathy with the narrow idea that railroad corporations are always antagonistic to the public, and that they only seek benefits in the most illiberal spirit. In our judgment the proposition of the Pennsylvania railroad to this city had in it very many elements, not only of fairness, but liberality. That they have regard, in all their movements to their own interest, is beyond doubt; but active business men are moved by the same consideration. The Convention will be asked by the railway companies to care for them;—the people should have their interests properly protected.

When the question of taxation shall have been adjusted,—and we urge that it be done in the light of the people's, as well as the company's interests—we imagine that two items may be made to cover this phase of the subject. First, let the building of railroads be free to the people, under such limitations as will prevent blackmailing enterprises, and second, let there be a clause absolutely prohibiting the amalgamation or fusion of competing lines. Then the entire railway system of our State may be thrown open, with the assurance that the interests of the people will be protected. We have already a free railroad law, hence the principal feature of this arrangement will not be new to the people of this State. We, of course, include, under these propositions the idea, mentioned yesterday, of annual reports, in detail, of the income and outgoes of the different companies, to the Legislature.

There is considerable apprehension felt in the State in regard to this phase of the proceedings of the Convention. It is well known that some of the ablest men in the service of the several railroads are members of the Convention. How many there may be, not known to the general public, is a question. It is perfectly well known that whatever is decided upon as the policy of the railroad companies, will be ably presented in committee, and forcibly argued in Convention. This is perfectly right; but at the same time, all phases of the subject should be brought under discussion, and the fact kept constantly in mind that the people have rights that ought also to be protected. We do not say these things in a spirit of antagonism to the railroad companies, but with a desire that all seeming differences between them and the people shall be amicably and fairly adjusted. Our leading point is, that there are two parties to be thought of in this discussion, the people and the railroad corporations.

THE DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention will probably organize to-day, without any serious conflict of opinion as to the choice of officers. Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, appears to be a general favorite for President of the Convention, and will doubtless receive a unanimous vote. There is some talk at Harrisburg of the election of a Vice-President of the Convention, in order to relieve the President of much of the routine labor that will devolve upon him.

Of the delegates chosen to the present Convention, Wm. M. Meredith and George W. Woodward of Philadelphia, William Darlington, of Chester and Samuel A. Purviance, of Allegheny, were members of the Convention of 1838. Mr. Purviance was chosen from Butler county to the old Convention, and was the youngest member of that body. The only members of the Convention of 1838, now living, are Joseph R. Chandler, Wm. M. Meredith, and Charles Browne, of Philadelphia, Henry G. Long, of Lancaster, Geo. W. Woodward, then of Luzerne, but now of Philadelphia, Robert Fleming, of Lycoming, Wm. Darlington, of Chester, S. A. Purviance, of Allegheny, and Daniel Agnew, of Beaver, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The delegates from Allegheny county in 1838, were Harmar Denny, Matthew Henderson, Andrew Bayne, Walter Forward, and H. Gould Rogers, all being since deceased. In a sketch of the personnel of the Convention of 1838, the Philadelphia *Press* gives us this information:

Recurring to the convention of 1837, which was subsequently removed to Philadelphia, and held its sessions at Musical Fund Hall, on Locust street, near Eighth, we recall many interestings incidents. We remember distinctly the conflict between Wm. M. Meredith and Thaddeus Stevens, in which the former pleasantly rebuked the latter for his attempt to drill the Whigs into a party platoon. We can easily recall Liberties, and at the same time an attache of the Post Office Department; the bold and energetic anti-slavery Thomas Earle; the bizarre Charles Jared Ingersoll; the caustic and eloquent H. Gould Rogers, of Allegheny; the honest and straightforward James Clarke, of Indiana; the stately Wm. Heister, of Lancaster; the well-dressed Jacob B. Wideman, of Lebanon; the courtly Thomas S. Bell, of Chester; the dashing E. T. McDowell, of Bucks; the old-fashioned [illegible] of the *Democratic Eagle*, John [illegible] reading—all look back upon and pass before us in the unerring mirror of memory. So we see how few of the men who figured in the convention of 1837 survive. How few will live of those who are to meet at Harrisburg on the 12th inst. after as many years have passed? The secretary of the convention was Samuel Shoch, still living in the town of Columbia, Lancaster county. He defeated Francis R. Shunk by two votes, on the 3d of May, 1837. The convention subsequently elected Shunk as an additional secretary, and George L. Foss and Joseph Williams as the first and assistant secretaries. Francis R. Shunk became Governor of Pennsylvania in 1844, and Joseph Williams will be remembered for his perpetual wit at Harrisburg and Washington.

We are habitual in exaggerating the wants of the present. We think our evils are greater than those of our ancestors. The convention of 1837 met under a great pressure of corruption. It adjourned, curing many evils. It swept away a monstrous system of favoritism. It took almost everything from the Executive and gave everything to the people. It made the judiciary elective. For a time it annihilated rascality in elections and in contracts; but now, at the end of a generation, we find a new necessity for new reforms. The cautery has again to be applied to the cancer, and the convention of 1872 is far more important than that of 1837. It depends upon its members whether they be remembered in history with gratitude or contempt.

For the convenience of our readers we give below a list of the delegates elected to the Convention that meets to-day, arranged in alphabetical order, with the Senatorial district and the politics of the delegate indicated:

Addicks, John E., Second district, R.
Ainey, William H., State-at-large, R.
Alricks, Hamilton, Twelfth district, D.
Andrews, George W., Twenty-seventh district, R.
Armstrong, Wm. H., State-at-large, R.
Aughinbaugh, George A., Eighteenth district, D.
Bair, William H., State-at-large, D.
Bailey, John M., Twenty-second dis., D.
Baily, Joseph, Seventeenth district, R.
Baker, William D., Fourth district, R.
Bannan, Thomas R., Tenth district, R.
Barclay, George G., Eighth district, D.
Bardsley, John, First district, R.
Bartholomew, Lin, State-at-large, R.
Beebe, Manly C., Twenty-eight district, R.
Biddle, George W., First district, D.
Black, Charles A., Twenty-fifth district, D.
Black, Jeremiah S., State-at-large, D.
Bowman, Chas. O., Thirtieth district, R.
Boyd, James, Sixth district, D.
Brodhead, Charles, Seventh district, D.
Broomall, John M., Fifth district, R.
Brown, Rasselas, Thirtieth district, D.
Campbell, John H. State-at-large, D.
Carey, Henry C., Philadelphia city at large, R.
Carey, Henry, Ninth district, R.
Cassidy, Lewis C., Philadelphia city at large, D.
Church, Pearson, Twenty-ninth district, D.
Clark, Silas M., Twenty-fourth district, D.
Cochran, Thomas E., Twentieth district, R.
Collins, John, Twenty-fifth district, R.
Corbett, William L., State at Large, D.
Cousen, George N., Sixth district, R.
Craig, David, Twenty-eighth district, R.
Cronmiller, John P., Seventeenth district, D.
Curry, James W., Twenty-first dist. R.
Curtin, Andrew G., State at large, D.
Cuyler, Theodore, Philadelphia city at large, D.
Dallas, Geo. M., State at large, D.
Darlington, William, Fifth district, R.
Davis, William, State at large, R.
DeFrance, Robert M., Twenty-eight district, R.
Dimmick, Samuel E., State at large, R.
Dodd, Samuel C. T., State at large, D.
Dunning, Abraham B., Thirteenth district, D.
Edwards, Matthew, Twenty-third district, R.
Elliott, M. F., Sixteenth district, R.
Ellis, James, State at large, D.
Ewing, Thos., Twenty-third district, R.
Fell, J. Gillingham, State at large, R.
Finney, Ashel C., Eighteenth district, D.
Freeze John G., Fifteenth district, D.
Fulton, Andrew M., Twenty-fourth district, R.
Funck, Josiah, Twelfth district, R.
Gibson, John, Twentieth district, D.
Gilpin, John, Twenty-sixth district, D.
Gowen, Franklin B., State at large, D.
Guthrie, J. B., Twenty-third district, D.
Hall, John G., Eighteenth district, D.
Hanna, William B., Second district, R.
Harvey, Edward, Eleventh district, D.
Hay Malcolm, Twenty-third district, D.
Hazzard, Thomas, R., Twenty-sixth district, R.
Hemphill, Joseph, Fifth district, D.
Heverin, James H., Philadelphia City at large, D.
Hopkins, William, Twenty-sixth district, D.
Horton, Geo. F. Fourteenth district R.
Howard, Thos. Twenty-third district, R.
Hunsicker, Charles, Sixth district, D.
Kaine, Daniel, Twenty-fifth district, D.
Knight, Edward C. Philadelphia City at large, R.
Lamberton, Robert A., State at large, D.
Landis, Augustus S., Twenty-first district, D.
Lawrence, George V., State at large, R.
Lear, George, Seventh district, R.
Lilly, William, State at large, R.
Littleton, Wm. E., Third district, R.
Long, Zachariah, Eleventh district, D.
Mann, John S., Sixteenth district, R.
Mantor, Frank B., Twenty-ninth district, R.
MacConnell, Thomas, Twenty-third district, R.
McAllister, Hugh N., State at large, R.
McCamant, Joel B., Tenth district, D.
McClean, Wm., Twentieth district, D.
McCullough, John, Twenty-second district, D.
McMurray, John, Twenty-seventh district, D.
McVeagh, Wayne, Twelfth district, R.
Meredith, Wm. M., State at large, R.
Metzger, John J., Fifteenth district, D.
Minor, Samuel, Twenty-ninth district, R.
Mott, Henry S., Thirteenth district, D.
Newlin, James W. M., First district, R.
Niles, Jerome B., Sixteenth district, R.
Palmer, Gideon W., Thirteenth dis. R.
Palmer, Thomas, Thirteenth district, R.
Parsons, Henry C., Fifteenth district, R.
Patterson, David W., Ninth district, R.
Patterson, Thomas H. B., Twenty-third district, D.
Patton, Joseph G., Fourteenth district, D.
Porter, Dan'l, S., Twenty-fourth dis. R.
Paglie, Lewis, Thirteenth district, R.
Purman, Andrew A., State-at-large, D.
Purviance, John D., Twenty-sixth district, R.
Purviance, Samuel A., Twenty-third district, R.
Read, John R., Second district, D.
Reed, Andrew, Twenty-second dis. D.
Reynolds, James L., State-at-large, R.
Reynolds, Samuel H., State-at-large, D.
Rhone, Daniel L., Thirteenth district, D.
Rooke, Levi, Seventeenth district, R.
Ross, George, Seventh dirtrict, D.
Runk, Charles M., Eleventh district, R.
Russell, Sam. L., Twenty-first district, R.
Sharpe, J. McDowell, Nineteenth district, D.
Simpson, J. Alex. Fourth district, R.
Smith, Henry G., Ninth district, D.
Smith, Henry W., Eighth district, D.
Smith, Wm. H., State at large, D.
Stanton, M. Hall, Third district, R.
Stewart, John, Nineteenth district, R.
Struthers, Thomas, Thirtieth district, R.
Turrell, Wm. J., Fourteenth district, R.
Van Reed, Henry, Eighth district, R.
Walker, John H., State at large, R.
Wetherill, John M., Tenth district, D.
Wetherill, John Price, Philadelphia city at large, R.
Wherry, Sam. M., Nineteenth district, D.
White, David N., State at large, R.
White, Harry, State at large, R.
White, John W. F., Twenty-third district, R.
Woodward, George W., State at large, D.
Worrell, Edward R., Fourth district, D.

The above list is deficient in respect to one member in the Third Senatorial district, as to which the Governor proclaims that Benjamin L. Temple (Dem.) has presented a certified copy of the returns in the Prothonotary's office showing that he is elected by a certain majority, while Rufus E. Shapley (Rep.) is by the Return Judges certified as elected by precisely the same majority. It is hardly necessary to add that the Third district is in Philadelphia.

Total	133
Republicans	69
Democrats	63
Unsettled (Democratic)	1
Republican majority	5

BRIDGET made a good point on Mrs. H. B. Stowe. The latter was invited to dine. In the midst of the day and the dinner-getting, Bridget sent up word that she was going to leave. Madame ran to return. "Leave, Bridget!" "Yes 'm." "But you can't mean it, Bridget." "Yes 'm." "But you know I can't let you leave me thus, in the middle of the forenoon, when you know I have special company invited to dinner." "Yes 'm, that's it, 'm; 'tain't you, 'm, at all; but I don't think I can cook a dinner for anybody that don't respect Lord Byron."

JUDGE ROBINSON, of New York, a few days since, in a case where the fees charg-

STATE NEWS.

WORK has been commenced on the extension of the Hempfield Railroad east from Washington.

REV. J. W. HAMILTON, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of Butler, has accepted a call from the Sharpsville, Mercer county, congregation.

HENRY MUNRO, late constable of Sharon, has gone to Canada, a defaulter in $2,800 taxes collected by him, and which his sureties will have to make good.

A MONUMENT was recently erected in the cemetery at Milford, Pike county, in memory of General Daniel Brodhead by his descendants. General Brodhead was a revolutionary soldier and for many years surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

MESSRS. HAWKINS & MINICH the contractors for laying water pipe in Bedford, are pushing their work quite rapidly, nearly 3,000 feet being laid last week. If the weather keeps favorable, water could be let in the reservoir this week. The spring from which the supply is to be drawn, is running 90 gallons per minute.

MR. JOHN T. KELLY, the newly elected Sheriff of this county, was sworn into office on Saturday last. Mr. Kelly is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence and of correct habits in every respect. We therefore risk but little in predicting that he will make a prompt and faithful officer.—*Butler Citizen.*

MR. SAMUEL DUNN, of Fairview township, Mercer county, was killed on Thursday, while engaged at Clark's saw mill near Fairview. By some misstep he fell upon the saw while in motion and was literally cut in two, the saw severing his leg in two places, and then passing up through his body. Death resulted instantly. Mr. Dunn was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

IN Hanover township, Washington county, Alex. Hanlin, a well known farmer, was engaged on his farm making cider with one of the old-fashioned beam presses, when, while in the act of raising the beam and securing it in position with a chain, a link parted, letting the beam fall upon him, crushing his breast and fracturing his skull, and killing him almost instantaneously. The deceased was aged about sixty-five years, and leave a wife and several grown children to mourn his untimely demise.

THE Osceola *Recette* is the name of a new candidate for public favor, printed at Osceola, a thriving village on the Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The *Recette* is a neat paper, carefully edited, and one of the best advertisements of the growth of their town that the Osceola people could wish for. If they are wise in their day and generation, they will give it a liberal support. The *Recette* is published and edited by Messrs. George M. and William Brisbin, old Pittsburgh printers of high character and ability. In politics the paper abjures Republicanism and Democracy, and goes for Osceola as the living principle of the day.

A TERRIBLE accident occured near Hopewell, on the Broad Top Railroad, on Friday, the 1st inst., caused by the collision of two freight trains. Five persons were killed. The accident was the result of a misreading of telegraphic orders. The Huntingdon *Globe* says: The appalling accident has cast a profound gloom over the community, and seldom have we been obliged to chronicle one of so harrowing details. Mr. Decker, of the killed, was a resident of this place, and leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Coulter was also of this place, unmarried, and aged about 22 years. Mr. Stephen R. McCahan, aged 45 years, was a resident of Saxton, and leaves a wife and three children. Mr. Bowser, aged 25 years, was a resident of Lisbon's Summit, and had been married but one week previous. Mr. Reed, aged 19 years, was a single man, and a resident of Saxton.

THE operators at Stoneboro, Mercer county, struck some ten days ago, owing to a difference with the managers relative to weighing coal. The miners were ordered to vacate their houses within ten days, and other men were at once employed. Measures were taken by the strikers to prevent them from working. Trouble being anticipated, the Sheriff of the county was summoned to the ground on Saturday, the 2d, and with a squad of half a dozen deputies arrived in time to find a large number of women assembled at the mouth of the slope, with pans, horns, &c., treating the working squad to a lively serenade, while some seventy-five or eighty of the strikers lay back in the brush, ready to come to their rescue in case they were disturbed by the workers when they came out. The women were finally prevailed on to go to their houses, and the men were ordered to disperse. The working miners then came out, and were sent to their homes, those who had to go singly, under escort. No open breach of the peace has yet occurred.

RAILROAD NOTES.

A DOUBLE track on the A. V. R. R. is to be laid from Pittsburgh to Redbank. Work on the new track has commenced.

ENGINEERS are surveying a railroad route from Hancock, Maryland, through Fulton county, Pa., to the Broad Top coal region.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "The business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Reading averages nearly $1,000 per month."

THE track on the Lake Shore road is completed and being operated between Erie and Kingsville, Pa., with the exception of a short stretch at Conneaut bridge.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have a large force of workmen engaged on the new rolling mill and freight depot, at Cumberland, Md., and favorable progress is making with both.

THE engineers of the Hempfield railroad extension have located their road to Dawson's station, on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore railroad, crossing the "Yough" river at that point.

THE stockholders of the Peachbottom Railroad are so anxious to have it completed that, says the York (Pa.) *Daily*, many of them are working on the road, and the work is progressing most rapidly.

THE Shenango Valley, Youngstown and Chicago Railroad Company was organized at Alliance, Ohio, a few days ago. The projected line commences at Wheatland, Pa., and runs to Youngstown, O., thence up Mill Creek and across Mahoning county to Alliance, where it connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, opening a new route to Wheeling, Cleveland, Chicago and the West, also opening up the iron and coal region of the Tuscarawas valley.

TRACK laying on the Marietta and Pittsburgh railroad has reached Cambridge, Ohio, on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio road. This opens up a new and short line from Pittsburgh to Marrietta, Parkersburg and the lower Ohio river points *via* Bellair and Cambridge, and is one hundred and three miles shorter than any other all rail route between Pittsburgh and Marrietta. Grading is almost finished from Cambridge to New Comerstown, on the Pan Handle, and track is being laid from the northern terminus, Canal Dover, toward Cambridge. When the road is finished through it opens up three different routes from Pittsburgh to Marrietta: *via* Wellsville, Bayard and Canal Dover, *via* Bellair and Cambridge, and *via* the Pan Handle to New Comerstown. The latter route will only require one change and is a saving of one hundred and twenty miles in distance.

THE completion, says the *American Manufacturer*, a few weeks ago, of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad was an important event in the history of that section. It has given it a direct line of rail connecting Huntington, on the Pennylvania Railroad, with Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio. The road traverses a region exceedingly prolific of excellent iron ore and coal. There are already a number of blasts furnaces along the route, and these, since communication has been opened with eastern and western markets, will be largely multiplied. The Broad Top and Cumberland coal fields, which this road taps, are eighty and one hundred and fifty square miles in extent, respectively, and the base of Broad Top mountain is encircled with millions of tons of iron ore of the best quality. This region heretofore has been comparatively undeveloped, but now, since the iron horse has made his advent, a spirit of progress will be infused into the people and a prosperity before unknown will be theirs. The farmers will be benefited no less than the inhabitants of the towns, for this road will not only put them in communication with distant markets, but, by promoting manufacturing, will bring a market to their doors. Cumberland will be enabled to avail herself of the extensive ore beds in Dutch Corner and around Bedford, and eventually her atmosphere will be murky with the smoke from blast furnaces and iron mills, while she becomes the receiver of her ores and mines an additional and more direct outlet to the eastern cities. Huntingdon will also feel the enlivening influences of this road, and will no doubt become an important manufacturing point; her situation on the Pennsylvania railroad affording fine facilities for shipping her products east and west. In fine, this road will wonderfully add to the prosperity of Bedford, Broad Top City, and the whole region, and the country will expect them to powerfully assist in supplying the enormous demand which has sprung up for iron in its multifarious forms.

POTENT POISON.

Death Caused by a Trillionth of a Drop.

M. Davaine read at the meeting of the French Academy of Medicine, September 17, a paper on Septicæmia, some of the statements of which startled the attention of the few auditors who at this time of the year still continue to attend. He described, remarks the London *Medical Times and Gazette*, the various experiments he had been making by the sub-cutaneous injection of septicæmetic blood—*i. e.*, blood derive from an animal poisoned by putrified blood. He has made twenty-five series of experiments on rabbits and guinea-pigs, thus finding that the virus acquires increased intensity of power and activity by passing through the animal organism This becomes so tremendous that, to quote the effect of its last passage, "the blood of the rabbit killed by the ten-millionth part of a drop was injected into five rabbits in doses of one hundred millionth, the billionth, the ten billionth, the one hundred billionth, and the *trillionth of a drop*. All died within twenty-five hours." The bone opathists will surely prick up their ears at this announcement from so staid an experimental physiologist.

THE Titusville *Press* tells the story of a nocturnal serenade who sang: "When the mo-hoon is shi-hi-hi-ning o'er the la-hake, Oh the-hen I'll thi-hink of thee he-he-hee! Oh the-hen, Oh the-hen I'll thi-hi-hi-hink of the-e-e-e!" The music aroused a dog about the size of a flour barral, and the musician is doing as well as could be expected.

A NEW HAVEN gentleman took a load of ladies to a wedding the other night, and tied his horse until the ceremony and merrymaking was over. When preparation was made to return it was found that the epizootic had got the noble animal, and he lay dead in the shafts.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; J. S. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. [illegible], Thomas Bell, [illegible], H. Robinson.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.
Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.
GAS FIXTURES

We are in receipt of our Fall Stock of
Gas Fixtures,
Comprising all the late styles of
Verd, Antique, Bronze, Pair, and Glass Chandeliers; also the latest improved Slide Chandeliers for Libraries, and Dining Rooms, which we are selling at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail.
No charge for hanging fixtures.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
oct7-166-TTHS 147 Wood street

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
FURS.
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.
oct26

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.
TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,
This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kin'ds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.
D. MILLER & CO.,
Rear of 136 Wood Street,
Entrance off Virgin alley.
oct7-y5

BRASS FOUNDERS.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works,
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 65 CARSON ST., South Side

WHAT MAKES A MAN.

Not numerous years nor lengthened life,
Not pretty children and a wife,
Not pins and chains and fancy rings,
Nor any such like trumpery things:
Nor pipe, cigar, nor bottled wine,
Nor liberty with kings to dine,
Nor coat, nor boots, nor yet a hat,
A dandy vest or trimmed cravat,
Nor all the world's wealth laid in store;
Nor Mister, Reverend, Sir, nor Squire,
With titles that the memory tire;
Nor ancestry traced back to Will,
Who went from Normandy to kill;
Nor Latin, Greek, nor Hebrew lore,
Nor thousand volumes rambled o'er;
Nor Judge's robes nor Mayor's mace,
Nor crowns that deck the royal race—
These all united never can
Avail to make a single man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,
Full of affection for its kind;
A helper of the human race;
A soul of beauty and of grace;
A spirit form erect and free,
That never basely bends the knee;
That will not bear a feather's weight
Of slavery's chain, for small or great;
That truly speaks of God within,
And never makes a league with sin;
That snaps the fetters despots make,
And loves the truth for its own sake;
That worships God and him alone;
That trembles at no tyrant's nod—
A soul that fears no one but God.
And thus can smile at curse and ban—
That is the soul that makes the man.

THE women of France are admirable, the men are abominable. The former are industrious, enterprising, full of spirit and adaptation; the latter are idle, volatile, characterless and shameless. The salvation and redemption of France lie in the women. The rock of her salvation is business. Industry is to them home, happiness and domestic occupation. Men are necessary evils—creatures to support, to endure and to furnish a pseudo protection to women.—*Paris Correspondent.*

THE wit displayed on some of the hand-vehicles, adopted by those who have learned to express themselves, for lack of an express-man, illustrates the fact that one needs not despair of parcel delivery because he has a horse off, if he still has a wag-on. —*Boston Transcript.*

WHY LET BUSINESS BE SUSPENDED?

Every one is complaining about their horses being sick. Cure them—only three remedies. The only sure and reliable safe cure costs but a mere trifle. Why let them suffer? Go, buy it at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

Just opened this day, a new and splendid stock of drugs, chemicals, family medicines, the very latest styles of toilet articles of every description, fine sponges, the best quality. Call and examine our fine assortment, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap med cine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing their way through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your c ugh medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 202 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's M dicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Alpacas and Dress Goods.
Silks, Silks, Silks.
75 pieces Brocaded Silks at $1.00, usually sold at $1.50.
Fancy Silks, Mourning Silks, Black Gros Grain Silks, Irish Poplins, French Poplins, Empress Cloths, Serges and Repps, Merinos, Cashmeres, Plaids, Satines, &c.
Waterproof Cloths,
in all colors.
Flannels, Plain and Barred,
CASSIMERES, JEANS, &C.,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
Federal St., Alleg

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all Kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS.

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 8's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Morigage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. HORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy9-152

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McKelvey, Henry DeHaven,
L. Morganstern, Augt. Klober,
Percy Kell.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
jy7-wf WM. STEINMETZER, Cashier.

GEO. S. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the finest steamships in the trade, to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 11, 1872.

The chief topic among the financiers of the city to-day was the fire in Boston, the loss by which it is estimated will reach one hundred million of dollars. There is considerable uneasiness manifested by the capitalists as to what effect the disaster will have upon national, State, corporation and railroad securities. The most careful and shrewdest capitalists seldom invest in outside securities, preferring to loan their money on mortgage on good property in their own neighborhood, in regard to the title of which they can be thoroughly assured before buying, or on business paper of those whose habits, wealth and prosperity they can at all times keep themselves well informed; and as a general thing these men in the end make larger gains than those who deal in bonds and railroad securities, particularly those which are owned and controlled by people of whom they know but little. As predicted by this paper that it would do, gold is again advancing, and to-day it fluctuates between 113⅝ and 114⅝, with every indication that a higher point will yet be reached than has been touched since the opening of autumn. The high rate of interest now being paid in England will draw on the metallic reserve in this country to a much larger extent than many people expect, and those who have to make coin payments in the future will do well to ponder this and heed the admonition of Horace Greeley in Boston, outside of those who lose directly by the fire, and of which, fortunately, there is but little harm, for the reason that Boston is a city of immense wealth, and instead of largely in debt, as was Chicago when the fire devastated her, Boston's balances are on the other side of the account. The Government should be on the alert, increase at once to the limit of its power the circulating medium, and so soon as Congress meets endeavor to have measures adopted so that a constant increase in money may be made sufficiently adequate to meet the increase of the trade, commerce, development and population of the country.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold	113⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881	114¼
" " (coupons)	115⅝
5-20—1862	111⅜
5-20—1864	111⅜
" 1865	112
" 1865, new	114⅝
" 1867	115
" 1868 (coupons)	114⅝
10-40s	107⅜
" (coupons)	108⅛
Currency 6's	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93
Erie	48⅛
Michigan Southern	88
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89½
Rock Island	106¾
North Western, Common	83¾
Pacific Mail	84
Western Union Telegraph	76⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	42⅜
Union Pacific	33⅝
Toledo & Wabash	64⅛
Fort Wayne	93⅝
Adams Express	92
American Express	64½
United States Express	75¼
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	91
Harlem	112¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	54¼
Reading R. R	56¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	124½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	33
Lehigh Valley R. R	87½
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	55
Pittsburgh City 5's	79
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	99
Central Transportation	47

NEW YORK, November 11, 1872.

The great calamity at Boston was the topic of discussion to-day through financial and trade circles. Many conservative underwriters place the loss at seventy-five millions, and the insurance at fifty millions, of which fifteen or twenty millions are borne by British companies, in which, since the Chicago fire, many American companies have re-insured. The knowledge of the fact that the Government is ready to throw all its power against the panic caused by this enormous loss, has less effect than many anticipated. Values of merchandise have been advanced seven to twenty per cent. Boston men are already making selections and accommodations. ... will be erected on Boston Common for the ... goods. The condition of the Boston insurance companies involved is in much doubt, ... familiar with their conservative ...

R. McCandlin reports 100 lambs at 4@5¼ cts per lb.

Gus Farlen sold 74 sheep, averaging 85 lbs, at 5½ per head—less than they cost in the country.

HOGS.

Were in fair supply, and while market was perhaps a shade more active than it was for cattle or sheep, it would have been still better but for the epizootic, which, indirectly, though it may be curtailed the demand. Prices are without quotable change, in a retail way, ranging from 4½ to 5 cts gross.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 11, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is quoted firmly in jobbing lots at 4½@5 cents for common, and 6¼@6½ for refined. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11@11¼; Nitrate Soda, 5 cents.

ALE—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $9 per bbl, half do, $4.50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5. India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 for half do. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

APPLES—The rather more inquiry and as arrivals from the adjoining country have been falling off considerably, stocks are being reduced and the market is firmer, though prices are without quotable change.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50 cts per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn mill, two busuel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BROOM CORN—Is reported quiet and unchanged; ranging from 4 to 7 cts. per lb.

BEANS—Are in good supply but there is no change in prices; $2.50@3 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet and prices are without quotable change; prime to choice roll, 22@25; fair to medium, 18@20; solid packed 8@15.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¼@4½ cts per lb.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer, in sympathy with the raw material, and we advance quotations to 23½@23 cts for standard brands.

CIDER—Continue dull, and prices are nominal, ranging from $4 to $6 per lb, according to quality of casks and goods.

CHEESE—Is coming in freely, stocks are accumulating, and while the market is dull and weak, prices are not quotably lower; prime Goshen, 16@17 cts. Sweitzer, 13½@16½ cts.

CHESTNUTS—$4 per bushel.

COUNTRY LARD—7¼@8¾ cts. per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 per case.

COTTON YARNS, ETC., ETC.—White Carpet Chain, 36; Colored do., 43; Cotton Batting, 18; Cotton Twine, 36; Penn Mill, A No. 1, 44; Sheeting, 18c per yard; Nonatook, 12½; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine, 11½.

DRIED FRUITS.—Continues to be dull, there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Occasional small sales at 5@6 cts for Apples, and 8@9 for halved peaches.

EGGS—There is a fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices are unchanged; strictly fresh, gurranteed as such, may be fairly quoted at 30 cts; Pickled are selling at various prices.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FISH—Following quotations are for full pelghts; Bay Mackeral No. 1, $18 per bbl. Shore No. 1, $20; do. No 1, extra, $22; Mess No. 1, $25; extra No. 1 do., $30; extra No. 2, $14; No. 2, $12; No. 3 large, $10. White Fish, $6. Trout, $5. Lake Herring, $3. Medium Cod, 6c per b, large cod, 7 cents.

FLOUR—Trade continues dull, not from any material falling off in the demand, but for want of transportation to handle it; we are compelled, of a dealer paying three dollars for one load, delivered in Birmingham, not including toll—the trouble is teams are hard to get at any prices. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way at $7.50 @8 for fair to choice spring wheat, $8.00@8.50 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Trade in all kinds of Grain continues very dull, and no material or permanent improvement can be looked for until the cold season abates; there is no scarcity of stock and there is no falling off in the demand but for the present there is no way of handling it, dealers can neither deliver or receive, for want of teams. Wheat is quiet and nominal at $1.65@1.70 for good to choice red and $1.80@1.85 for white—we are cognizant of sales of 8 cars of fair red, as a week, at an average of $1.65, and it requires something very good to bring any more. Corn—Wheat is scarce, and there seems to be more inquiry for it than there is for red. Oats very dull and may be quoted on wharf and track at 38 to 41 cents for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is also dull but nominally unchanged; 70 cents. Rye is still quoted at 78 to 80 cts. and Barley at 80 to 85 for common to fair and 90 for choice.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13⅜; Crushed, 13⅝; Powdered, 13⅜; A Coffee, 13; B, 12⅝; Ex. C, 12⅝; C, 12¼; Chesapeake Ex. C, 12⅜; Molasses Sugars, 8⅜@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11½@13¾.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio Coffee advanced to-day in the eastern markets, and the prevailing opinion is that the "ring" will force prices up as high as they were last year when the duty of 3c was added to the cost of invoice. Last year the scarcity of coffee was the cause—and justly so—of the advance; now there is some speculation in the movement, and the speculation may win. Fancy Rio is quoted to-day by telegraph as high as 20c. gold. Sugar—As predicted in our report of this morning, Sugars have experienced a sharp advance to-day. Some refiners jumped ¼c, while others suspended sales altogether, believing that the scarcity and high value of raw goods would materially enhance the value of refined and perhaps throw them to 13c A basis. Our merchants are well supplied at low prices, and will doubtless profit largely by the advance. It is confidently believed too, that this advance and the continued strengthening of the Sugar market in the last sixty days are legitimate and will stay.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 28; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE—Carolina, 8¼@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna, 8.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 28; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY—Baled is generally reported dull, not because it is not wanted but in consequence of the impossibility of getting teams to move it; prices, however, are without quotable change ranging from $25 to 30, according to quality.

HONEY—Sales 25@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 winter strained 78@80 cts, and scarce.

LUMBER—Following are the yard prices Unplaned lumber—Clear, per M. ft. $65; First common, per M. ft., $55; second do., $50; third do., $47; sheeting, $22½; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed in her—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring, boards, $55; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $35; do, on one side, $35; mouldings weatherboarding, $37; one half-inch pattern planed do., $25; one half-inch patent unplaned $20; twelve inch vertical do., $33; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6.60; lath, $4.50.

ONIONS—Sales, in small lots, at $2.50@3.25 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 14@15 cts. per lb.

POTATOES—Sales of Peach Blows at 70 cts by the car load and 75 in store. Sweets $5.50@4 per bbl. the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11¾; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12½; Sugar Cured Hams, 17½c; Dried Beef, 18 c Lard, in tierces, 9½c; half bbls, 10½c; pails, 11c. Mess Pork, $16.00; Beef Tongues, 7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3¾ cts.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.90@1.95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer and higher; we now quote at 93@93 cts per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 10, 1872.

Trade, so far as our market is concerned, was very quiet to day, though, as compared with Saturday, there was no quotable change in prices; at Parker the agency price remains unchanged at $4.55 per bbl, which is equal to 11⅝ cts per gallon here; from all that we could learn, however, there was not much doing. Refined is quoted steady, but quiet, 27 delivered in Philadelphia, and 23¼@23½ on cars here.

Oil Barrels unchanged; city, $2.15; country, $2.05@2.10. This stock is small, but trade is restricted for want of teams to deliver.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co. 356 bbls to Wm. King, Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co. 50 bbls to Wm. King, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 208 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., New York.

P. Weisenberger 100 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 926 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 827 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

C. C. Beggs & Co., 50 bbls. to J. R. Bartlett, New York.

J. Spear & Co 50 bbls to J. R. McKee, New York.

Citizens' Oil Co., 200 bbls to J. R. McKee, New York.

Total.....2417

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Cosmos O W, acct. Waring K & Co	74
Model O W, acct. J. Bushnell	234
Star O W acct. H. McKelvy	908
Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bro	918
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	992
Standard O W, acct. Meldson	154
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	314
Peerless O W, acct. McKelvo	160
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	314
American O W, acct. Thos Hackett	80
Radiant O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	566
Penn O W, acct. Stevenson	302
Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y	640
Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bros	164
Peerless O W, acct. T. P. Miller	234
Brilliant O W, acct.	154
Total	5598

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pgh F'gs, I'n Co.m. 1	Lucy Furnace.o	30
Total		31

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer.in	1 J. W. Porter.m	2
Total		3

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.b	1

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Graff B Co.m	3 Paul Jones & Co.m	1
Brown & Co.m	1	
Total		5

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The disastrous fire in Boston, which has destroyed nearly all the wholesale dry goods houses in that city, with an immense stock of merchandise, causes intense excitement throughout the trade here, and details as to the quantities and the character of the goods consumed are anxiously awaited, and will have an important bearing on prices. The market is very quiet to-day, with little or no business doing. Foreign goods are very dull in all branches. The importations for the last week were $1,500,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Cotton dull and lower; middling upland 19c; sales futures, 18,500 bales; November 18 5-16@18 7-16; December 18¾@18 3-16c; January 18 5-16@18¾c; February 18 7-16@18 9-16c; March 18 9-16@18¾c; April 18⅞@19c; May 19 1-16@19¼c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $4.75@5.10; common to good $6.65@6.95; good to choice $7.00@7.70. Whisky quiet and firm at 95c. Wheat heavy, unsettled and lower; rejected spring $1.59; No 3 spring $1.59 @1.67; No 2 do. $1.66@1.75; winter red western $1.60@1.62. Rye and Malt dull and nominally unchanged. Barley dull; western 85@90c. Corn heavy and lower; steamer mixed western 65¾@66c; sail do 64@66c; yellow western 66@ 66¼c. Oats dull and in buyers' favor; State 41 @46c; black western 43@44c; new mixed western 42@45½c; old do 47@48c; white western 44 @50c. Eggs quiet and firm; western 29@30c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 19@18¾c. Sugar firm. Molasses dull; cleared 20@25c. Rice steady. Petroleum firm; crude 14½@15c; refined 27¼@27½c. Turpentine quiet at 63c. Provisions: pork dull and lower at $15.87½@16.12½c; prime mess $15. Beef quiet and unchanged; middles weak; long and short clear, December and January, 7¾c; long clear February 7¾c; spot 8¾c. Lard lower; No 1 to prime steam lower at 8½@8¾c; kettle 8¾@9c. Butter quiet; western 10@16c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Total beeves 7,500, or 1,140 less than the previous week; for to-day 128 cars at Communipaw, 81 at One Hundredth street, and 42 at Weehawken, making 4,160, against 5,500 last Monday. This light run causes quite a spring in the market; fat cattle are advanced more than 1c, while the quality of Texans are nearly 2c higher. Texans sell at 8@9¾c, with 5 cars of mean, 9 ewt natives at 11c; 10 cars of fair Illinois, 7 ewt at 12@12½c; 3 cars of good, 7½ ewt, Ohio, at 12½@14c; 24 cars Fairish Texans, 8½ ewt, at 8½@9c; 6 cars Texans at 9¾c, 56 lbs per cwt; a few of the best natives reached 14½c; the market averaged 11½c. Sheep: receipts 28,400 head, against 25,600 last week; market good at former rates; sheep selling 1 cent to 1½c lower; lambs 1c lower; no change in quality, but the offerings were generally good to bring any money. Veals: Prime are scarce, and there seems to be more inquiry for it than there is for red. Oats very dull and may be quoted on wharf and track at 38 to 41 cents for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is also dull but nominally unchanged; 70 cents. Rye is still quoted at 78 to 80 cts. and Barley at 80 to 85 for common to fair and 90 for choice.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice white, $2.05; good to prime red, $1.75@1.90; common to fair do., $1.40@1.75. Corn steady; mixed western, 66c. Oats firm and scarce. Rye quiet and steady; 90c. Pork steady at $16 cash for old; $14 for new delivered this week. Dry salt meats and bacon only small order trade. Lard nothing doing. Hogs lower at $5.90@6.00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 18¼c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm, and in moderate demand; 67@70c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Oils firm. Pork nominal; 19¾c seller December. Lard quiet; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet; new shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 7¾c. Bacon: jobbing sales; shoulders 5¾c; sides clear rib 10¼c; sides clear 11c. Hogs quiet; $4.15@4.35. Whisky firm, and in fair demand; 91c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull and little doing; No. 2 red winter $1.75. Corn in fair eastern order demand; No. 2 mixed 33¼c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 c., Barley dull but nominally unchanged. Rye: no market. Whisky 90c. Pork steady at $16 cash for old; $14 for new delivered this week. Dry salt meats and bacon only small order trade. Lard nothing doing. Hogs lower at $5.90@6.00.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice white, $2.05; good to prime red, $1.75@1.90; common to fair do., $1.40@1.75. Corn steady; mixed western, 66c. Oats firm and scarce. Rye quiet and steady; 90c. Pork steady at $16 cash for old; $14 for new delivered this week. Dry salt meats and bacon only small order trade. Lard nothing doing. Hogs lower at $5.90@6.00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 11.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 red winter $1.55; No. 2 red winter $1.42. Corn quiet at 46c; on track nominal; Erie 38c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1 34c. Petroleum refined, in fair demand; standard white in car lots 23c; prime white 24c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1 and 2 cents. No. 1 white Wabash $1.75; No. 1 white Michigan $1.57; amber do $1.41. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 40¼c; new 39¼c; low mixed 40c. Oats dull and nominal.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Nov. 11.—1 car lumber, Ashby & S; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 1 do do, W McJunkin; 2 pkgs cigars, H Landis; 1 car corn, I Hippley; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 kgs lard, C H Mordge; 1 bbls cider, E Heiss; 20 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co; 5 do do, E Hyde & Son; 9 do hops, Young & B.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 11.—1 car lumber, Hoad & Co; 2 do do, Nagel M & Co; 1 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 1 do corn, A Moore; 1 do lumber, Heath & S; 1 do lime, J B Canfield; 2 do do bbls, Central Ref Co; 2 do do bbls, Standard Oil Co; 1 do do, Friedley & W; 3 do cider, J C Buffum; 3 do eggs, H Rea Jr; 2 do do, 2 kegs butter, A T Canfield; 6 bxs scales, Fairbanks & Co; 4 cases Papel, W Wood; 1 do do, 2 casks, W Cooper & Co; 38 bdls steel, 127 bars iron, Hussey W & Co; 12 g stones, Titus O & P; 126 tiles, C G McMillen; 106 pcs pipe, W Hutchinson; 20 bdls bows, M McWhinney & Co; 1 do do, Hussey W & Co; 1 do do, Wood Bro; 1 do do o meal, L J Blanchard; 422 f bars, Jones & L; 3 casks cheese, J A Graff; 2 bxs shoes, 2 do boots, A W & W R McCloy; 3 shellers, 5 wheels, Scaife & Co; 1 do do patterns, Mellon Bro; 1 do do, McElroy & Co; 709 staves, H Lamekemp; 6 o obls, W H Morrison.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R., Nov. 9—20 cars coal, S M Kier; 32 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 24 do do, Sable Diamond Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS R. R., Nov. 11.—1 crate cigar, Littell & M; 1 bdl Harness, W S Gilmore, 1 s machine, Wm Sumner & Co; 1 bg sacks, D Wallace; 1 case tobacco, Pretzfield Bro; 1 case eggs, H J Mertlenbach & Co; 1 car tile, M J Byers; 1 car corn, Schneibach & H; 4 baskets g ware, Hunter & Gray; 7 lard presses, Young & Murphy; 209 sks oats, G Davis; 57 sks barley, F Shields; 41 sks corn, W G Armstrong; 2 sks flour, F Wallace & Bro; 19 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co; 16 do do, O M Harper; 1 bbl g ware, McKee & Bro; 1 bz midse, 19 bales cotton, Holmes B & Co; 8 cads tobacco, Wm Carry; 10 bbls I pair, Adams & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Nov. 11.—5 bbls eggs, Loh & Co; 1 car stone Voelker & H; 1 cars l stone, Graff B & Co; 4 g ware, J P Smith & Co; 1 yoke oxen, W G Childs & Co; 1 car s iron, Mullen & M; 1 do lumber, Heath & S; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car s iron, Maloney & L.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede at this point, with scant five feet in the channel last evening. Weather cloudy and warm, with a slight indication of rain. Business continues very dull at the wharf, and there is not much prospect of an early improvement. There is considerable freight here, mostly Pittsburgh manufactures, awaiting shipment to the south and west, but for the present it cannot be taken from the factories to the landing for want of horses.

There have been no arrivals from below since the date of our last report, the Lee and Big Tow boats, and the Carrie Brooks was the only departure.

The Ajax is reported as having passed through the canal at Louisville on Sunday evening.

Capt. Fink Varble arrived here yesterday from Louisville. His visit, we understand, is for the purpose of closing negotiations which have been pending some days for the purchase of the Mary Davage and barges. There seems to have been a misunderstanding in regard to the matter, however, as the Davage was purchased the other day by N. J. Bigley.

Capt. W. S. Evans, of the boat store firm of Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, goes to St. Louis to-day on brief visit.

Capt. Richard Calhoun brought a pair of oxen up on the Carrie Brooks, and it is said that he realized the snug sum of $350 for them.

The Messenger is announced for St. Louis and Missouri river forthwith.

The numerous friends of Mr. A. McConnell, a well known steamboat clerk, will be pleased to learn that his little daughter, who was so badly burned some time since, is getting along as well as could be expected, and is in a fair way for recovery.

Mr. Andrew Ackley has purchased a very fine pair of oxen for his meat wagon.

—During the war the old steamer Natchez was run up the Yazoo river and burned by the confederate authorities, to prevent the federal troops from capturing her. After the war the Government contracted with the Missouri wrecking company for the wrecking of the steamers destroyed in Yazoo river, some 30 in number, the Natchez being one of them. The machinery of the Natchez was wrecked and her machinery brought here and sold. About six years ago this Missouri Wrecking Company was sold out under the hammer, and their effects were brought in by the Salvor Wrecking Company, and now comes Captain Thomas P. Leather of the Salvor here with orders, that their owners of the old Natchez at the time she was wrecked, and say they were damaged to the amount of some $20,000, and for which amount they have libeled the Submarine No. 14, now lying at Vicksburg the property of the Salvor Wrecking Company, and formerly owned by the Missouri Wrecking Company; also $5,000 which was to have been paid to the company for the raising of the wharf boat at that time.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—We clip the following from the Sioux City *Journal* of the 7th: The Key West has made her last trip for the season and will remain at this levee until spring opens. . . . The Sioux City cleared for Sully Sunday morning with a good list of freight. . . . Grave apprehensions are entertained that the Sioux City may get frozen in, though the probabilities are that she will be able to return from her Sully trip before the river freezes over to such an extent as to render her home run impossible. No one will question but that this has been one of the most profitable boating seasons ever known on the Upper Missouri, and the even stage of water from the time navigation opened until the present time is without a parallel in the knowledge of our oldest river men.

—The Burlington *Gazette* of Tuesday says: Deck-hands are very scarce; not enough can be had to meet the wants at $75 per month. The Milwaukee, Belle of La Crosse and Alex. Mitchell will have to lay up unless the river rises.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.—The steamer MESSENGER, Captain, T. F. COCK; J. C. FISHER, Clerk, Will leave for the above and intermediate landings, TUESDAY, Nov. 12th, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to C. M. FAIRMAN, Agent. no7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they have secured additional rooms, and removed their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PHYSIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS ON MARRIAGE, a complete treatise on the Physiology of Marriage, a scientific and common sense work, illustrated with numerous interesting cases from whole life. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia. All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

☞ DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness, debility, prostatic troubles, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the ears, indigestion, constipation, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, aversion to society, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption, insanity, an early grave. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated. The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A consultation pamphlet is published in English language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Office hours—9 A. M. to 1 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street. se30:m&w

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure a permanent cure. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following symptoms, indistinct vision, nervous debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, timidity, blushing, trembling, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constipation, dullness of hearing, pain in the back, loss of power, sexual impotency, wasting of the organs, involuntary emissions, unfitness for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at moderate rates. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications strictly confidential. This Institute was established for the express purpose of meeting the wants of the afflicted, and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors of this Institute are graduates of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter who has failed to cure you, bring your case to us, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible we prefer to have them call for personal consultation, or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment. jy11:m&w

☞ PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in both sexes, of whatever form or duration. All new and approved methods of treatment. Also scientific remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Clayton street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au15:w&s-1y

☞ MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

Ready for the Million!" Who may marry and why? Imperfections, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman in the land should have it. Sent sealed for 25 cents; 13 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address

WORTHY & WHITTIER,
204 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ CAUTION!—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
oct7:s&w26-1y Agents for the United States.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE—To Provide for the removal of Railroad Tracks, Gas Pipes, or Private Sewers for the purpose of Grading, Regrading, Paving or Repaving any Street, Alley or Highway in the city of Pittsburgh, for the construction or repair of any sewer or other public improvement.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter whenever it shall become necessary to lower or to raise the Railroad Tracks, Gas Pipes or Private Sewers for the purpose of Grading, Regrading, Paving or Repaving any Street, Alley or Highway in the city of Pittsburgh for the construction or repair of any sewer or other public improvement therein, it shall be the duty of the owner of such track, pipe or sewer, upon written notice from the City Engineer, addressed to the president of the company having charge of the work to take up such track, pipe or sewer, within such time as shall be specified in said notice, and to relay the same in such time and manner as may be designated in the same or subsequent notice.

SEC. 2. That in case any such track, pipe or sewer shall neglect or refuse to take up the same after notice given as specified in the first section within the time specified, the said Engineer, Street Commissioner or other person or persons having charge of said work shall be and they are hereby authorized to take the same up, and to collect the cost from the owner or owners thereof by suit before any Alderman of the city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 3. If the owner or owners neglect or refuse to relay any Railroad Track, Pipe or Sewer after the same shall have been taken up as hereinbefore provided, at the time specified in the manner designated in the notice for that purpose, they shall not be permitted to relay the same afterwards unless by special authority from Councils of said city.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 272. Oct. 30, 1872.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Our alley, from Pride street to Fifth avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and en

HOME NEWS.

Y. M. C. A.

This (Tuesday) evening, the first lecture in the first course, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered by Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, who is well known to our readers, and will draw a full house. His subject is "Copy." Admission free.

Allegheny Apportionment Committee.

The Allegheny Apportionment Committee, consisting of the Mayor and the Presidents of Councils, met last evening to fix the representation from the different wards in the Common Council. This was the first apportionment under the new charter. The Second ward was given one new member, and no other changes were made.

Runaway Arrested.

On the eighth of last month John Riley McCloskey, a boy eleven years of age, disappeared from his home near George's Station, Westmoreland county, on the P. R. R. and was last heard from at Penn Station. His parents advertised for him, and on Saturday night he made application at the Allegheny lock-up for lodging. He was recognized as pleased in the lock-up. Word was sent to his father, John McCloskey, and the boy is held until he arrives.

Dissatisfaction.

The appointments of Deputy Mayors made by Mayor Blackmore on the South Side yesterday, were freely discussed, and a strong feeling of opposition to two of the appointees was developed. It was contended that outside of party questions they were the last men who should have been appointed, from the fact that they had fought consolidation at every step, and were now the first to reap the benefits and emoluments of it, while others who had labored earnestly for consolidation were left out in the cold.

Felonious Assault and Battery.

Edward Rees was seriously wounded by a knife on Saturday night, during a disturbance which occurred at a drinking saloon on Nineteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, East Birmingham. Yesterday morning he was conveyed to the office of the new Deputy Mayor, John F. Hinds, where he made an information against a young man named Morgan Thomas, charging him with feloniously assault and battery, in his stabbing him four times with a pocket knife. The Deputy Mayor issued a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the accused.

"The Good Templars."

The Fifteenth quarterly Convention of the Monongahela Valley District Good Templars, comprising the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, Greene, and Westmoreland, will meet at East Birmingham; Friendship Lodge room, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 19th and 20th. Preparations are being made to present an entertaining and interesting programme, and it is expected that every lodge will be represented. Delegates should be sent forthwith, and the names reported to J. Allen Wilson, Monongahela city, Pa.

Escaped Oxen.

Sometime on Saturday night a yoke of oxen belonging to Mr. Child's, commission merchant, disappeared mysteriously from the stable in the rear of the bank on Fifth avenue below Wood street. It appeared that the man who had charge of them placed them in the stable about nine o'clock in the evening. In the morning when he returned they were gone and supposed to have been stolen. But in the afternoon the animals were found in a yard near the point. The proprietor stated that the animals were straying along that way and he put them in expecting that they would be called for. He is supposed that the oxen escapad during the night as one wandered off without any assistance.

Ingratitude.

About a week ago, a boy named John Kolbue, a vagrant, about twelve years of age, came to Allegheny. Officer Wier, of Mayor Callow's police, took the trouble to look for a place for him, where he might earn an honest living, and on last Saturday, Mr. David Reed, who lives on the the Perrysville road, agreed to take the boy and give him a home. The boy was given a new suit of clothes, and fixed up neatly. On Sunday Mr. Reed went to church and left the boy at home. Upon his return he discovered that ungrateful youth had, by means of a board, climbed into the second story into Mr. Reed's room, where he stole fifty dollars in money. Mr. Reed captured the boy and took him to the lockup, where the money was found on his person. He will have a hearing this morning.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending November 10, 1872, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, M. D., health physician:

Accident, 3; Acute Bronchits, 1; Cholera Infantum, 1; Consumption, 4; Convulsions, 5; Congestion, 1; Congestion of Brain, 1; Diptheria, 2; Debility, 1; Disease of the Heart, 2; Disease of the liver, 1; Typhoid fever, 1; Inflamation of Bowels, 1; Inflamation of Peritoneum, 1; Old Age, 2; Premature Birth, 2; Purpura Hemorrhagica, 1; Perma, 1; Scrofula, 2; Suicide, 1; Still Births, 6.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 11; 1 to 2, 0; 2 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15; 0; 15 to 20, 2; 20 30, 9; 30 to 30, 7; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 0; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90 0. Males, 22; Females, 17; White, 39; Total, 39.

Journalistic.

The unusual pressure upon our columns yesterday morning prevented a reference to a new journalistic enterprise, the Pittsburgh *Sunday Times*, which was inaugurated last Sunday. The journal is a sort of rejuvenation of the *Saturday Morning Times*, which has been issued for the last six months, and did good service during the campaign for the Republican cause. The new management announce their intention of "fighting it out on the same line" in the future. Their aim is to make a high toned Sunday journal, Republican in principle, and one that will command attention and prove success for enterprise and character. If they come reasonably near their ideal, success must certainly be the reward of their labors. The first number—a mammoth, with nine columns to the page—presents a good appearance for the initiatory, and exhibits evidences of journalistic experience and training that augurs well for the future.

Central Alliance.

The meeting of the Central Alliance was held in their rooms yesterday (Monday) at 11 A. M.

The meeting was rather well attended, and quite interesting. Several committees appointed at a former meeting, made very encouraging reports concerning the work in the future. A vast amount of business was transacted of great importance concerning the work of the Alliance in Allegheny county. Toward the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was tendered to the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for so efficiently enforcing the laws, with regard to closing the liquor saloons, on our two last election days.

The following meetings will be held during the week:

East Liberty, Monday, November 11th; Birmingham and Third ward, Allegheny on Tuesday evening, November 12. Good speakers will be present. All are invited.

Spontaneous Combustion—A Remarkable Case.

Every body and his wife have noticed for some days past a golden "*Hub*" pendant from the front door of the Boston square dealing clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street. The hub very neat and perfect, but strange to say this hub was observed yesterday morning to be on fire. Smoke sprang from it freely, and the entire surface was badly charred. This phenomenon, "They say" is a case of spontaneous combustion resulting from the burning of the parent establishment of Jordon Clark & Co., in the great conflagration at Boston, with a loss of $150,000. We cannot vouch for the soundness of this hypothesis, but we venture the prediction that the Boston concern will quickly resume its large business, and although the *hubs* in Pittsburgh and Allegheny may not be provided with spokes they will continue as usual, filled with felloes (fellows.)

No Interruption—Still Going Ahead.

The prevailing horse disease, besides considerably inconveniencing the animal has, as a result of the prostration of the horse very materially interfered with business. Especially is this the case with mills and manufactories where horses are in daily use in the transportation of supplies, to keep the works going. Here and there, however, there is an exception among which we notice the Duquesne Wagon Works, on Madison avenue, Allegheny. The proprietors of this well known establishment announce that they are well prepared for an enforced interruption of general trade, and that their works will not be stopped. They desire further to call attention to the large stock of wagons, wheelbarrows, hand carts, trucks, and similar vehicles which they have on hand, and which they are now offering at less prices than can be had elsewhere—from 15 to 25 per cent. lower. Their manufactures are all of the best character, and their prices cannot be beaten.

A New Era.

Sometimes a new invention is the beginning of an era which witnesses a revolution in the particular branch of trade or merchandise to which the invention is applied. Such was the case in a certain departments of house carpentery. When the Anderson Sash Balance first made its appearance, builders at that time knew nothing better for "sashing" windows than the old fashioned and very unsatisfactory arrangement of weights and pulleys. This arrangement in a house was a continual bill of expense as it required frequent attention to be kept in order, and besides on, was very accurately fitted into the window, failed to work at all. When the Anderson Sash Balance came out, practical mechanics at once saw its great superiority, and in an almost incredible short time it was in general use. Its simplicity, its cheapness, its durability, and the fact that it could easily be fitted to any kind of a window without alteration or hollowing out the frame, at once commended it, everywhere. And it certainly within bounds to say that now there is no good house, where a "shifting" window is put in, in which the Anderson Sash Balance is not used. Its use in all public buildings, such as Municipal Hall, and in all the principal dwellings, has fully attested its excellence. Having had experience we can speak from personal knowledge of its superiority, and advise no housewner to have any other balance. The office of Mr. Anderson is at 70 Smithfield street, where parties interested may learn further particulars and see how it works.

Second Ward Politics.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit us to use your columns for the purpose of suggesting the name of Capt. Louis Hager, of the Second ward Pittsburgh, for Alderman. He would most admirably discharge the duties of the office as he is a gentlemen of education, integrity, and large executive abilities, and coming fresh from the people, not being a politician, his nomination would be hailed with satisfaction by all good citizens. It is to be hoped that the friends who are endeavoring to press his nomination may succeed in placing so worthy a candidate in the field.

MANY CITIZENS SECOND WARD.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Meeting Yesterday.

Important Measures Adopted—That $35,000 Transfer to the Water Committees Appropriation—The Transfer Fully Debated and Finally Authorized—The Proposed Act to Reduce Representation—The Police Question Up Again—The Needs of the South Side—A Conference Ordered Fraternal Message to Constitutional Convention—General Matters of Routine.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday, (Monday), November 11, in their chambers, Municipal building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

Council met at a quarter past two o'clock and was called to order by the President.

The Clerk called the roll and the following members answered as present: Messrs. Ahl, Adams, Aiken, Asdale, Atterbury, Atkinson, R. B. Brown, G. A. Brown, Bargwin, Chalmers, Chess, Dorrington, Doyle, Duncan, Fetterman, Foster, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Haines, Hays, Hunter, Jeremy, F. P. Jones, Kernan, Kline, Lang, Laly, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Minnich, McCarthy, McCune, McClurg, McDonald, McKee, Morrow, Murray, Monteith, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Phillips, Scully, Schultz, Schmidt, Seely, Smith, Wainwright, Zern, and President Gross.

The minutes of the meeting of October 31st were read and approved. Also, the minutes of November 4th.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

MR. HILL presented a petition for the construction of a pipe sewer on Mulberry alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, a resolution for a gas main on Nineteenth street, from Penn street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Referred to the Street Committee.

MR. E. P. JONES, a petition for the grading and paving of Rose street. Referred to the Road Committee.

MR. FLOYD, a petition for water main on Henry street. Referred to Water Commission.

Also a petition for an 18 inch pipe sewer on Neville street from Ellsworth to Fifth avenue, accompanied by an ordinance for the same.

MR. PHILLIPS objected to a suspension of the rules until the Penn avenue question was settled.

A motion to suspend the rules was adopted. The ordinance was then passed finally.

THE WATER QUESTION.

MR. LLOYD presented a communication from the Water Committee, accompanied by a resolution instructing the City Controller to make a transfer of $35,000 from appropriation No. 24 to appropriation No. 6.

MR. LLOYD moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance passed.

MR. BURGWIN opposed this motion, and said according to the opinion of the City Solicitor it was illegal.

MR. LLOYD said the water department needed money badly and this transfer was an imperative necessity.

MR. LAUFMAN was in favor of giving the money, if there were not a legal barrier in the way. The money was needed and unless the bills were paid valuable contracts would be rendered null; if the transfer could not be made Councils should make some provision.

MR. JEREMY was in favor of the resolution if it could be extended to his committee. The Street Committee needed money also to pay their bills.

MR. PHILLIPS said the Controller could loan the money, but the contemplated transfer would be increasing the indebtedness of the city. Let the gentleman give his note and the Controller could loan the money; the appropriations for the same could be made hereafter.

MR. LITTELL was opposed to the idea of the Controller loaning money on private paper. Let there be economy instead. He referred to the bonds which had been issued.

MR. PHILLIPS said the law creating these bonds said the money raised for that purpose and none other. The question should be settled in the way indicated, without proceeding illegally.

MR. JEREMY said the Street Committee had no money and he thought it unfair to appropriate to other Committees under the circumstances. He hoped the resolution would be voted down.

MR. BURGWIN saw the necessity of the money being raised, but he opposed the resolution on the ground that it was a violation of law.

MR. SCULLY offered a substitute for the resolution to the effect that John Walker and others be requested to arrange with the Water Commission for the means to pay the current expenses of the water works.

MR. MORROW though the future should be provided for, and now was the time for action.

MR. LLOYD was not in favor of the resolution, because of the course suggested by his resolution was not adopted the Water Commission could take no definite action.

MR. R. H. SMITH offered a substitute that the Finance Committee be requested to make the necessary arrangements for raising money for such deficiencies as had none, in whatever way they deemed best, either by making temporary loans or transfers.

MR. BURGWIN thought the course contemplated by the resolution of Mr. Scully would furnish a solution of the question.

MR. LLOYD urged the passage of his resolution. Let Councils give them authority and then the matter could be arranged with the Controller.

MR. SMITH withdrew his substitute, and the question recurred on the substitute of Mr. Scully.

MR. CHALMERS thought the original resolution was the one that should be acted upon.

MR. R. P. JONES thought the amendment offered by Mr. Scully met the case exactly.

MR. MCCUNE read from the law regarding the matter, and claimed that the course contemplated by Mr. Lloyd would be illegal.

MR. SCULLY'S substitute was lost.

The resolution of Mr. Lloyd was then adopted.

PETITIONS AND ORDINANCES.

MR. PEARSON presented an ordinance relating to Awnings and Obstructions on Sidewalks. Referred.

MR. BURGWIN.—A petition for the location and opening of four mile run road. Referred to the Survey Committee.

MR. FITTERMAN, a petition for the establishing of the grade of Maria avenue. Referred.

MR. MCKEE, an ordinance for the grading and paving of Carson street, from Monongahela bridge to the end of Temperanceville.

MR. FOSTER objected.

MR. MCKEE thought it proper that his word should have some connection with the city. The mud was knee deep, and in case of a fire, the engines could not get over there.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass finally was lost.

MR. PHILLIPS called up the ordinance to repeal any ordinance providing for the payment of the cost of street improvements, and moved its final passage.

MR. BURGWIN said he had opposed the passage of the ordinance and wished to withdraw his opposition as gracefully as possible. He was glad to know that it had secured the attention of the Chairman of the Finance Committee for consecutive sessions.

MR. PHILLIPS.—I am always here when in the city.

The ordinance was read a third time by its title and passed.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Common Council ordinance for the grading and paving of Hemlock alley was laid over.

Resolution to refund certain money to W. K. McClintock, was laid on the table.

Resolution authorizing the payment to B. F. Woods, of $5,000 for dredging the Monongahela, was laid over.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. MORROW presented a remonstrance against the sewer assessments on Van Braam street. Filed.

REDUCING THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

MR. AIKEN called up the draft of an act of Assembly reducing the members of Council to one from each ward, and a resolution recommending that the Legislature pass the same.

MR. BURGWIN moved that when Council adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next. Lost.

Common Council ordinance dividing the Seventeenth ward into two election precincts was laid over.

MR. ATTERBURY offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five from the South Side members of Council to report at next meeting how many police are needed and how they shall be distributed. Adopted, and Messrs. Atterbury, Adams and Atkinson were appointed as members of the committee from S. C.

The act of Assembly relative to reducing the number of members of Councils could not be found, and Mr. Aiken withdrew his motion to consider it.

The act was afterwards found and read by the Clerk, for information of Council.

A COPY OF THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

MR. BURGWIN moved that the act be published. Adopted.

The act is as follows:

A Supplement to the Acts incorporating the City of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that there shall be no election for members of Select Councils in and for the city of Pittsburgh, whose term expires in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, and thereafter the said Select Committee shall consist of one member from each ward. The Select Councilmen who remain in office, shall, at their first meeting in January, A. D. 1874, be divided by lot into two classes. The seats of the Councilmen of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year; so that, thereafter one half of the whole number of Select Councilmen may be chosen every year.

The C. C. ordinance relative to Mayor's clerk was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

In all business not otherwise noted S. C. concurred in the action of C. C.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr.....President.
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order by President Oliver at fifteen minutes past three o'clock.

Present—Messrs. Arthurs, Arnholt, Barr, Baum, Bindley, Boyd, Bryce, Brashaer, Cameron, Campbell, Carroll, Cohen, Dickson, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Gallantree, Foley, Fulton, Gallsath, Gray, Gazzam, Hare, Hays, Jones, Johns, Jas. W. Kerr, Kohne, Lappan, Laughran, Lee, Leibler, Mattern, Maple, Moffitt, Jos. Moore, John Moore, Morgan, McGunnay, McGimpsey, Necson, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Oberheldman, Pender, Price, Rahanser, Rolfman, Semple, Sims, Smathen, Spreyer, Trautslayer, and President Oliver.

Minutes read and approved.

MR. GAZZAM presented a resolution for flagstone crossings on Ferry and Market streets. Referred to Street Committee.

SOUTH SIDE POLICE.

Also, ordinance regulating the number of the police force in Pittsburgh at 225 in all.

The rules were suspended to consider the ordinance.

MR. MCCOSWAY wanted to know if the Finance Committee had enough money to pay the police.

MR. GAZZAM said Councils had nothing to do with that. Councils merely had to say what number of policemen was needed to protect the city. The new districts were entitled to full protection and there should be full police protection for the city.

MR. WATSON was opposed to the ordinance because there was no money to pay the additional police.

MR. MCCONWAY held the same view. There was no such urgency as necessitated the employment of the additional men,—the entailing of an additional thirty or forty thousand dollars yearly.

MR. RAHANSER said that the South Side should have at least fifty men to afford them proper police protection.

The matter would come up in Select Council and a Committe of five would then be appointed to act in conjunction with the Street Committee to settle the matter. He thought it would be amicably arranged.

MR. BRASHEAR said the South Side was not afraid of Councils. They thought Councils would give them all their rights.

The ordinance was then withdrawn by Mr. Gazzam temporarily.

SOUTH SIDE STREET COMMISSIONERS.

MR. ARTHURS presented a petition asking that Wm. E. Richards and others, present Street Commissioners, be retained until the next regular election of city officers. Petition filed and accompanying resolution taken up.

MR. W. B. NEGLEY asked if Councils had any authority in such matters in the South Side. The members were admitted to seats in Councils, but he had an understanding of the Consolidation act that the Councils would have no authority on the South Side until the first of January, 1872. He had no objection to the resolution, but thought they should do business properly. If this was the election of an officer Councils properly should meet in joint session to consider it. That was the only way they could elect officers.

MR. FOLEY said the understanding on the South Side was that they had until January 1st, 1873, to settle up their business. They had no authority to get up new business, but they must finish up their old business by January.

The Chair finally decided that the resolution would not be in order unless it came merely as a request for the men to stay in. They could not elect an officer by resolution. And the law further made no provision for their choosing officers for the South Side until the regular election for city officers.

MR. ARTHURS was granted leave out of order to present business from Street Committee; opening plan of Smallman street; approved. Profile of School alley; approved. Assessments of Young's alley sewer; approved. Ordinance authorizing extension of Tenth street sewer to south side of Liberty street. Objected to by Mr. Watson and laid over. Ordinance grading and paving of Chislett alley from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth. Passed finally under suspension of rules. Ordinance for construction of eighteen inch pipe sewer on Decatur street. Passed finally under suspension of rules. Ordinance for eighteen inch pipe sewer on Snowden alley. Passed finally under suspension of rules. Ordinance for sewer on Chislett alley, from School alley to a point on Forty-fifth street. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Report of Street Committee received and filed.

MR. SIMS, petition for water pipe on Cherry alley. Referred to Water Commission.

INVITATION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MR. D. L. FLEMING presented the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, That the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention from Allegheny county be and they are hereby requested and authorized to extend an invitation to that body to hold its sessions, or any portion of them, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That in the event of the acceptance of this invitation by the Constitutional Convention, the Committee on City Property be directed to make arrangements for a Hall in which the Convention may hold its sessions, and for the proper Committee Rooms for the use of the Delegates.

The rules were suspended, and the resolutions read three times and passed. In Select Council, action of Common Council unanimously concurred in.

MR. CAMPBELL, petition for opening Brown alley, Seventeenth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

MR. JOHN MOORE, petition from Mr. Samuel Duff for privilege to erect a frame stable in Seventeenth ward. Petition received and filed, and accompanying ordinance finally passed under suspension of rules.

MR. BAUM, an ordinance granting C. H Armstrong privilege to erect an iron clad building. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

MR. HAYS, petition from Mary Ann Dally asking for the opening of Hill and Corry streets. Referred to Survey Committee.

MR. MAPLE, a resolution restricting the City Engineer to locate line and establish grade of Brownsville Road from Carson street to the city line and the Washington Road from the junction with said Brownsville Road to Bellzhoover avenues. Read three times and passed.

from Select Council was taken up and concurrences had as follows: In approving report of Viewers on Damages to J. H. Schumman's property on Dinwiddie street.

Common Council business was taken up. The first business being the resolution giving Laughlin & Co., privilege to lay a switch across Second avenue.

MR. KOHNE moved to lay on the table. Lost.

MR. SMILIE moved the suspension of the rules to consider the ordinances. Carried.

MR. SEMPLE then moved that it be put on its final passage. Considerable discussion ensued.

MR. JAMES GIVEN moved the appointment of a Committe of three from Common Council, and two from Select to investigate the matter and report. Carried.

[Committee not appointed]

NO AUTHORITY FOR VIEWERS.

The Chair read a communication from City Solicitor Slage, to whom had been referred, the petition of James G. Wair for the appointment of viewers to assess damages sustained by him by the vacation of Washington street. The solicitor says that there was no provision for the appointment of viewers, and if appointed their report be without effect. There is a provision in the ordinance which requires the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., to have all damages for which the city might be legally liable. This could only be determined by an action against the city. If any other course is pursued it should be by application to the company.

Received and filed.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

MR. GAZZAM offered the following:

Resolved, That we, as representatives of our city in Councils assembled, express our deepest sympathy for the citizens of our sister city of Boston in their calamity.

The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned.

A DESIDERATUM FOR PITTSBURGH.

Perfect Combustion of Bituminous Coal—No Smoke or Soot.

At the request of our old friend and former townsman, Dr. Henry Hannen, we called on Saturday, at No. 1 Sixth street (up stairs) to examine a working model of a stove or furnace which illustrates a method of generating heat whereby perfect combustion and great economy of fuel are secured. This model furnace or stove will remain where it is and be kept in operation during this week, and parties interested and who, in Pittsburgh, is not? are invited to inspect its practical operation. The stove can be heated to any desired degree—no smoke or soot is evolved, only the commonest refuse slack is used—the whole is easy of inspection and is a simple combination of familiar mechanical principles and natural laws, discovered after four years of experimentation at very great expense, by C. B. Gregory, Esq., of New Jersey.

Doctor Hannen, who has been a life-long Student of the theoretic and applied sciences and is the author of several successful practical applications of the same, informs us that it was only after careful and prolonged investigation that he became convinced that Mr. Gregory's invention was really valuable and would thoroughly subserve the great want of an apparatus by which perfect combustion could be economically secured for all practical purposes, for heating private and public buildings, for locomotive and stationary engines and in all manufactories where steam power is used. Having been thus convinced he very naturally belonged to him that his own native city was destined to be more benefitted than any other from its introduction and for the purpose of affording our citizens an opportunity to judge for themselves, he has come here and is, as above stated, prepared to remove all scepticism on the subject by a practical display of an operating stove or furnace—we commend the Doctor to the confidence of all, and the subject to the careful investigation of all, hoping that if the invention has the merit, it will be duly appreciated and result in extirpating, not our industries, but the *smoke* of our industries. Go and see it by all means. Mr. C. W. Oldenburg, of Philadelphia, a very intelligent ordinary man, and well versed in the subject is associated with Doctor Hannen in the effort to introduce the gregory discovery here, and will be found with the Doctor, at Nos. Sixth street, third floor.

For Sale by Cole & Irwin.

Corner Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

An elegant residence. Brick house of nine rooms and hall, double parlor, improved range in kitchen, bath room, gas, hot and cold water, excellent cellar, house in a No. 1 order, lot 50x196, alley paved, on one line. This property is situate No. 25 Locust street, Allegheny city, within 2 squares of street railroad, and will be sold low and on easy terms. Notice the first meeting in January, A. D. 1874, be divided by lot into two classes. The seats of the Councilmen of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year; so that, thereafter one half of the whole number of Select Councilmen may be chosen every year.

Letters Held for Postage—William H. May, Louisville, Ky., 3c; A. B. Kelley, Tionesta, Pa., 3c; Frank H. May, Tionesta, Pa., 3c; John C. Hopson, Belle Vernon, Pa., 6c; Mrs. M. Morgan, Brinton Station, Pa., 3c; D. Girouard, Montreal, Canada, 6c; H. J. Abbottson, Montreal, Canada, 3c; Martin Kerr; Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Agnes Reese, Monongahela City, Pa., 3c; A. H. Hurst, Meadville, Pa., 3c; Miss Sarah Joice, Chicago, Ill., 3c.

Homestead Park At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Pan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank. 116 Smithfield street. TTHS

Messrs. Lacock, Hawthorn & Irwin, at No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny, are now offering special inducements to parties desiring cook stoves. Their stock is complete, comprising various styles. Families desiring anything in this line will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. 78

If you want a nice parlor clock that will be an ornament to any room, call at Geo. W. Bigg's, No. 159 Smithfield street. He has a large assortment of the most unique styles.

No More Smoky Chimneys.

The Gothic Ventilator and Chimney Top is guaranteed to cure them. Lacock, Hawthorne & Irwin are agents for Allegheny county. Call and see it at their store, No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny. TS.

THE WORK HOUSE.

Information for Taxpayers.

Visit of the Managers, Judges of the Courts, and Others—Inspection of the Institution—Its Administration and Prospects—After Dinner Speeches, &c.

On Saturday last, a special visit was made to the Work House, at Claremont, by the Board of Management and several invited guests. The party consisted in part of the Managers, Messrs. George R. White, George Albree, James Kelly, J. P. Fleming and W. J. Anderson, Judges Sharswood, Williams, Agnew, Kirkpatrick and Stowe, Sheriff Hays, Senator Anderson, Messrs. Newmyer and Young, members elect of the Legislature, Messrs. Guthrie and Patterson, members elect of the Constitutional Convention and J. McC. Creighton, of Pennsylvania Railroad. Several ladies gave the charm of their presence to the party. A special car had been provided for the trip, and in what seemed but a few brief moments after leaving the station, Claremont was announced.

The Work House on one side, and the new Allegheny Four House are noble buildings, and present a very fine architectural appearance. One of the party perpetrated the pun that the latter looked like anything else than a Poor *House*. At the door of our County Work House, often so sadly entered by unwilling visitors, the invited and willing guests were met by Mr. Cordier and accorded a cheerful welcome. The spacious and beautifully furnished parlors were thrown open, and after a brief chat, the serious work of the day was entered upon. This was first the

INSPECTION OF THE PRISON.

This is constructed after the most approved models,—that is, a prison within a prison. First are the out-walls of a room,—high, well-lighted, amply ventilated, thoroughly whitewashed or painted, and an iron ceiling, the whole presenting a cheerful, healthy appearance. A noticeable circumstance was the entire absence of what is known as a "prison smell"—the air being perfectly pure. In the centre of this room four tiers of cells are built, the doors of each opening out on the well-lighted room. These four tiers contain two hundred and eighty cells, and constitute the male department. There is another wing for females, but this was not visited. There are three hundred and thirty-two prisoners, of which sixty-eight are females. From the cooking department an endless gutta percha band, worked by rollers, carries the food, or vessels, out from the kitchen to the prisoners or back again. Bath rooms, with hot and cold water, a shaving department, washing arrangements at the end of each tier of cells, a medical department and hospital constitute the remainder of this department of the institution. All was cleanly, and the evidence that it is habitually so, is found in the fact that there are no patients in the hospital.

THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS

of the institution are the workshops, built within the prison enclosure. Of these, that devoted to barrel making is chief, this being the prominent industry of the place. It was selected, we were informed, by Mr. Cordier, and the wisdom of the choice has been already illustrated. It should be borne in mind, in thinking of this institution, that it differs from State Penitentiaries, in that the majority of the prisoners are sent up for short terms, thirty, sixty and ninety days. In such brief periods, it is impossible to teach the class of persons usually sent to workshops to perform skilled labor. Hence some employment needs to be selected by the labor of new convicts could be immediately availed of, and made remunerative to the institution. The result of these views was the selection of barrel making. The event justified the policy. Mr. Cordier reporting for the past nine months a profit of $20,000. Brick laying has netted $6,000, and the laundry $4,500 during the same time. With the other departments dividing duties among themselves—the hoop making, shaving, shaping and packing, and the finishing departments. The rooms are cheerful and well ventilated, and the men industrious. One colored man is master of an apparatus for speed in workmanship. His task is seven barrels per day, yet he makes forty, receiving five cents each for the overplus.

Mr. Cordier informed the party that the company gladly repaired to a large and beautiful dining room, where a most bountiful repast was excellently served. The hungry guests devoted themselves to the duty of the hour, after which came the feast of reason. Mr. White, Chairman of the Board of Managers, introduced this department of the exercises as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. WHITE.

GENTLEMEN: Since this institution has been in progress of construction, now about five years, the Managers have had the pleasure of frequent visits from the Grand Juries of Allegheny county, making inquiry, on their oaths and affirmation, as to the discipline and other matters bearing on the success of the institution.

A work house for criminals is a novelty in Pennsylvania, and this is the first of any magnitude erected in the State. Heretofore Pennsylvania has been wedded to the solitary confinement system as an ingredient for fifty years. It is the first time that the Board of Managers has been honored by an official visit by the Judges of the supreme Bench.

The Work House is visited by the Judges of the United States Court of Western Pennsylvania, the Judges of the District Court of Allegheny county, and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, by the Prison Board of Allegheny county, and also by our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, and the members elect to the State Constitutional Convention.

The Board of Managers think it is a fitting time for the consideration of any radical measures, to be carried out and adopted in the future; and first, the want of uniformity by the Judges of the Criminal Courts in passing sentence for the infraction of any one particular crime, some for a larger and some for a shorter period, for the same offence. The prisoner cannot understand why it is so, and it makes many prisoners irritable and rebellious, and disobedience would yield a ready and willing obedience to discipline. The next difficulty we have to contend with—and it is a heavy bill of expense to the county,—is that the magistrates of the cities and county, are not careful enough in committing persons who have been discharged at the work-house at the termination of their sentence, say for thirty days. The magistrate has the power, by an act passed by the Legislature at its last session, to double or quadruple the time, for a repetition of the first offence. We would suggest to the Controller of the county, to direct the auditors, when stating the general accounts of the county for the year 1872, to make a special statement of the cost of sending prisoners to the Work House during the year, particularly those who have been committed for more than one offence. The managers applied at the last session of the legislature to have the Judges of the Criminal Courts of Allegheny county, empowered to commit to the Work House for certain crimes, in their discretion, not longer than three months. Our object in asking this legislative privilege, was to make the institution self-supporting, and make it ultimately remunerative to the tax payers of the county. This we cannot do, in a reasonable time, unless the time is lengthened from two to three years, and a restriction is put upon committed men for thirty days. We find that reformation in a criminal in thirty days is impossible. Frequently it takes fully two weeks to get many of them to work steadily and fit them for work, and after having clothed them, and put shoes and stockings on their feet, we get but two week's work out of them; it does not pay, and to repeat it makes matters worse.

We asked also at the last session of the legislature that authority be given to the Judges of the Circuit Courts and District Court of Western Pennsylvania, to sentence for certain misdemeanors not longer than three years to the Work House of the county of Allegheny. Such a law has been in existence in other States and the Work Houses in Detroit and Albany, are authorized to receive all committed to them.

Such a law, we believe, would benefit our institution, and the United States would save money by it. We presume, that the coopers, broom makers, and possibly other persons now engaged in erecting a public laundry in Pittsburgh, will importune the members of the Legislature to pass a law, restraining us from making oil barrels and common brick; and also that we are interfering with the stockholders in a public laundry. All we have to say in answer to such demands is, that we believe that there is business sufficiently profitable to all, and the question we would propound to our legislators, are the few to dictate to the many? and is not the interest of the tax-payers most important?

To the members present of the Constitutional Convention, we have to say, that the pardoning power of the Executive is the great evil of the day, although we are satisfied that our present Governor has exercised this prerogative as wisely and with as much care and more carefully than others. The managers believe, however, that the evil should be corrected. We believe that the only true course in reformation is to place the pardon in the hands of the prisoner, and for that to work it out, by the reformation of bad habits, sufficient evidence of moral improvement, and by being industrious, to learn a trade, or occupation, that when discharged he may make a livelihood for himself and family. By this course he only is to be his reprieve, nor can he lessen the term of his sentence otherwise.

To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons in Allegheny County, we have to say, That we highly appreciate their kindness and confidence shown you in the Board of Managers of the Work House; that it is now about five years since we commenced the erection of the present superstructure. We have used our best to make it a superior, and creditable to the county of Allegheny. We are now approaching, we believe, a successful issue, and have accomplished what we have long hoped for, to endeavor to make it pay and reform the criminal, and have established a system of rewards and punishments, that crime may be lessened, and good result to those who have been committed to our care. The Board can see now, when the buildings are nearly completed, where alterations could have been made to advantage, and possibly at less expense; however the Board have done the best they could under the circumstances, and who that has built a house does not discover where he could have made some improvements and saved money. What the Board of Managers would ask of the Prison Board of Inspectors of Allegheny county is, that they give their aid and counsel to what in their judgment requires immediate attention. The building of a female prison ought to be accomplished during next summer; both the wings of the present prison would be required for male prisoners by March or April next, when we will have possibly four hundred criminals. This number will take all the room we have, and we must provide for the future, and we must keep the sexes separate. How to accomplish this without a new prison is the question.

We would also call the attention of the Prison Board of Inspectors of Allegheny county to the necessity of a yard next year, with a high wall around it, and to repeal it makes matters worse.

We asked also at the last session of the legislature that authority be given to the Judges of the Circuit Court and District Court of Western Pennsylvania, to sentence for certain misdemeanors not longer than three years to the Work House of the county of Allegheny. Such a law has been in existence in other States and the Work Houses in Detroit and Albany, are authorized to receive all committed to them.

Such a law, we believe, would benefit our institution, and the United States would save money by it. We presume, that the coopers, broom makers, and possibly other persons now engaged in erecting a public laundry in Pittsburgh, will importune the members of the Legislature to pass a law, restraining us from making oil barrels and common brick; and also that we are interfering with the stockholders in a public laundry. All we have to say in answer to such demands is, that we believe that there is business sufficiently profitable to all, and the question we would propound to our legislators, are the few to dictate to the many? and is not the interest of the tax-payers most important?

To the members present of the Constitutional Convention, we have to say, that the pardoning power of the Executive is the great evil of the day, although we are satisfied that our present Governor has exercised this prerogative as wisely and with as much care and more carefully than others. The managers believe, however, that the evil should be corrected. We believe that the only true course in reformation is to place the pardon in the hands of the prisoner, and for that to work it out, by the reformation of bad habits, sufficient evidence of moral improvement, and by being industrious, to learn a trade, or occupation, that when discharged he may make a livelihood for himself and family. By this course he only is to be his reprieve, nor can he lessen the term of his sentence otherwise.

To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons in Allegheny County, we have to say, That we highly appreciate their kindness and confidence shown you in the Board of Managers of the Work House; that it is now about five years since we commenced the erection of the present superstructure. We have used our best to make it a superior, and creditable to the county of Allegheny. We are now approaching, we believe, a successful issue, and have accomplished what we have long hoped for, to endeavor to make it pay and reform the criminal, and have established a system of rewards and punishments, that crime may be lessened, and good result to those who have been committed to our care. The Board can see now, when the buildings are nearly completed, where alterations could have been made to advantage, and possibly at less expense; however the Board have done the best they could under the circumstances. We are persuaded now, had we secured the services of our Superintendent when we commenced building we would have saved money, as it is absolutely necessary when inaugurating a new system to give the control to those who are competent and educated to understand what is wanted